BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,172—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANN

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL Co.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the S.S. Peninsular, SAILING on 22nd September, and S.S. CLYDE due to Arrive on 23rd Idem, Passengers by Inward Mail Steamers will Land and Embark at the Apollo Bunder as usual during the Fair Season.

HEAVY BAGGAGE will be landed at No. 15 Shed, Victoria Docks, for Customs examination.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	26th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 20th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
SURAT, 4th October. | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 15th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th Septr., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 20th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th September, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports. Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE S. S. "ETHELGONDA," from NEW YORK, has ARRIVED, and will DISCHARGE in the Stream. CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING for the Captain's COUNTER-SIGNATURE at the Office of Messrs. HILL, SON and GRENAN, 18, Elphinstone Circle, and to arrange to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

All CLAIMS must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

C. V. GODING,
Master, s. s. "Ethelgonda."

Bombay, 14th Sept., 1894.

KOLA WINE.

A VALUABLE TONIC for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

Dose.—A Liqueur-glassful. It may be taken every three or four hours.

KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.

KOLA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS & PRIZES.

TRADE MARK.

BEST LONDON FINISH.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY: BYCULLA: POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

The Cream of "Scotch Whiskies," having a very Large Sale. **"FERRINTOSH"** Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome. Posesses delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 27.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY AT THE PRICE IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine and General Merchants, } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. McEWAN'S

RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN INDIA.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c., all over the World.

Apply for PRICES in Hhd. or in Bottle to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LAHORE, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO

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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE "NOTED" & "ORIGINAL"
CLUB, STRAW HATS.
ROUGH CHIP—BEST FINISH.

	Rs.	As.
BLUE BANDS. WHITE BANDS. BLACK BANDS.	3	12.
DOUBLE BRIMS.	4	4.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

WE hold a very large Stock of these, which are made with great care and in the most artistic manner. Mobility can generally be obtained, but in all cases we can guarantee a perfect match in colour and accurate fit.

Price Rs. 10-8 each.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

DIAMONDS.

RUBIES. PEARLS.
EMERALDS. CAT'S EYES.
SAPPHIRES. TURQUOISES.
&c., &c. &c., &c.

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

Any of the above Gems may be selected on the Premises and mounted artistically in Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, or any other Design at the shortest possible notice, at the Lowest charge commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

Designs and Estimates furnished for any Description of Jewellery, no matter how intricate or elaborate.

Missing Stones replaced in Ornaments, and all Kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All Gems set on the Premises under the Strictest European Supervision.

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THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best
Fourfold Linen throughout.
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth,
with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest
Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel,
for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in
White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks,
newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	"	25	"	6	8	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11	12	"
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9	8	"
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7	8	"
Princess as (small size)	"	50	"	5	8	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6	8	"
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5	8	"
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	5	0	"
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4	8	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

137745

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SACRED CONCERT.

"EVA" from "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,"
With MAGIC LANTERN VIEWS,
Will be REPEATED, by SPECIAL REQUEST,
At the TEMPERANCE HALL, COLABA,
THIS EVENING, at 8-30 O'clock.
Admission :—8 Annas.

GLASS DECORATIVE ART WORKS.

MONOGRAMS, Likeness, Portraits, &c., EMBOSSED and Worked on Glasses, Panes and Mirrors, for Drawing Rooms, Halls, &c. Looking Glasses SILVERED, and any kind of Decoration on Glasses made to order, according to Designs. Also Pictures Mounted and Framed. Moderate Prices.—P. D. KANGA & Co., Church Gate Street.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to Gun-fire on the 15th October 1894, Tenders for the Supply of about 360 Tons of PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL required during the year 1895.

The Tenders of recognised Importers only will be considered. The Oil must be of approved quality, and Samples, distinctly marked and clearly described, or referred to in the Tenders, must be submitted with the Tenders. The Samples to be delivered at the Office of the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel Works.

The Oil to be delivered in Instalments of about 30 Tons per Month, in Wagons, at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk, in good stout sound Casks or Iron Drums, the latter preferred.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Oil," and a Deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be Endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R. E.,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 12th September, 1894.

NEW GOODS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
MILLINERY,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
DRESS FABRICS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
GLOVES,
Now being Shown at
LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY'S,
47, ESPLANADE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DHURAMCHUND HURRUCKCHUND and MOTICHUND HURRUCKCHUND have CONTRACTED TO SELL the PROPERTIES hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said Properties by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in Writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, with in 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as Waived.—Dated this 14th Day of September, 1894.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Land or Ground, containing by admeasurement 483 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 105 and 108, Collector's new Nos. 16426 and 16429, new Survey Nos. 2-7282 and 3-7283, together with the Tenement or Building standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar Road, in Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Kalidas Jootha, on or towards the South by the property of Chunilal Punalal, on or towards the East by the property secondly hereunder described, and on or towards the West by the Walkeshwar Road, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground (a portion of the Compound whereof is leasehold), containing by admeasurement 1,783 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 156, together with the Tenements, Bungalow, Stable, and Buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 30, and now under D Ward No. 2979, and Street No. 71, and are bounded on or towards the East by the private road leading to Government House, on or towards the West by the property first hereinabove described, on or towards the North by the property of Kalidas Jootha, and on or towards the South by the property of Chunilal Punalal, and were formerly in the occupation of Bomonjee Jamsetjee Mulla, and are now in that of the Vendors.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODER & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will, Testament and the Codicil of GOVINDJEE KURJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhibitant, Deceased.

JIWRAM VUSANJEE, DAMODHUR SHAMJEE, and PANVAHU, Widow of the Deceased, Executors and Executrix named in the Will....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 7th Day of September, 1894.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER, & KANGA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission)

COTTAGE PIANOS.

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

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J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st of October, 1894, a NEW TIME TABLE for PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS will be introduced on the Southern Mahratta Railway system. The Timings at Principal Stations will be as follows. For Details, SEE Time Bills exhibited at the several Stations.

Stations.	To Bangalore.	From Bangalore.	To Bangalore.	From Bangalore.	To Bangalore.	From Bangalore.
Poona	7-30	17-52	20-15	5-16	22-10	12-29
Wathar (for Mahableshwar)	13-33	11-43	1-6	0-54	5-49	5-30
Belgaum	7-25	20-21	11-33	14-16	22-23	5-33
Hubli	16-33	9-40	20-10	6-4	9-20	19-57
Bangalore via Harihar.	...	...	18-33	7-30	10-4	17-55

Stations,	To Guntakal.	From Guntakal.	To Guntakal.	From Guntakal.
Hubli *	19-37	8-56	7-30	19-35
Bellary	5-20	22-35	17-15	10-7
Guntakal	7-3	20-30	19-25	7-38
Bangalore	1-20	2-13	10-22	17-5
Guntakal	8-8	19-3	20-34	6-39

Guntakal	17-40	21-45	5-20	8-35	Gadag	0-5	1-27
Bezvada	18-55	1-0	1-5	7-41	Hotgi	15-41	10-30

NOTE.—The Columns "From" should be read from Bottom to Top.

A. MUIRHEAD,
Traffic Manager.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund,* at the following rates per pound :—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made :—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT FOR LANDLORDS, CONTRACTORS, WAREHOUSE BUILDERS, MOFFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHERS requiring good, sound Building Materials.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE MARKET BUILDINGS AT BHOOLESHWAR.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the Market Building, measuring about 89 feet in length and 58 feet in breadth, to make room for the new building.

The Sale will be held at the Market premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 17, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Grand Auction Sale of Gold and Silver Watches, Table and Hanging Lamps, Flower Vases, Perambulators, and other Fancy Articles.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No 14, Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, the following goods :—

Ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver watches of various patterns, table and hanging kerosine lamps, flower vases of various sizes and patterns, child's perambulators, &c.

Also very handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as complete drawing-room suites, tables, almyras, wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables bedsteads, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., beautiful Satsuma and Kaga flower vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of W. J. DEAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 17, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 5 CASES OF SPANISH STRIPES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Pooranchund Purmesridas, of Cawnpore—

P P
M B | 1525-29—5 cases 150 pieces Spanish stripes.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

2 brass single bedsteads.
1 lot washhand set and crockery.
1 ebonized square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne.

A number of articles of household furniture made by Madras workmen, of superior finish, consisting of first-rate revolving top office tables, with pigeon-holes, hat-stands, bedroom, cabinets with mirrors attached, bookstands, with cabinets, single and double almiras.

By order of Pestonjee Rustomjee Setna, and on account and at the risk of Adamjee Aladin Plumber—

1 German organ.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Parshotum Haridass—

6832-3, 6835-6, 6839 } —5 bales each 200 pieces orange and lemon split cambrics, 19 inches 30 yards.
6902-5, 6907-8, 6913-14, 6917 } —9 bales each 50 pieces green, orange, blue and lemon shirtings, 29 inches 39 yards.

By order of Lulloo Nuthoo and on account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Clyde—

B 6 cases Indian tea.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong open carriage with horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the Estate of the late Jaffer Allarukhia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said deceased, consisting of boots, shoes and slippers, tin trunks, leather portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, hats and helmets, woollen caps, coats, trousers, and suits, silk umbrellas and parasols, shirts, guernseys, shawls, table covers, towels, cotton and woollen cloth, socks and stockings, handkerchieves, cuffs and collars, belts, braces, courier and hand bags, silver jewellery, glass-door cupboards, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood substantial household furniture of the latest design made by Madras workmen, consisting of complete drawing-room suites, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, strong-made single and double almiras, elegant dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, revolving office table etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 17, 1894.

NOTICES.

TO OLD BLACKHEATHENS.

AN URGENT APPEAL is made for Subscriptions to a MEMORIAL of Mr. OSIANDER, who died in August of last year. Subscriptions may be sent to

D. E. McCRACKEN,
Thuggee and Dacoity Department, Simla.

GREAT ECONOMY IN
BRICK-BURNING
EFFECTED BY USING
BULL'S Improved Single Chimney Kilns.
Twenty-five per cent. of Fuel saved.
DAILY OUTTURN LARGELY INCREASED.
Labour and Trouble Reduced.
For Terms and Descriptive Pamphlet, apply to
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5 & 6, Hare-street, Calcutta.
An AGENT WANTED in the Bombay Presidency.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,

i. e., HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.

Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE NO. 22.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, upto 12 Noon (Local Time) for the SUPPLY of COUNTRY-MANUFACTURED RUM at the Stations and in Quantities noted below on the 28th September, 1894, for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

STATIONS.	ESTIMATED QUANTITIES. Galls.
Poona District	900
Mhow ,,	400
Deesa ,,	100
Jubbulpore ,,	300
Kamptee ,,	250
Sind ,,	150
Bombay ,,	2,300

L. J. MATHIAS, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have resolved to abandon to a great extent the Increased Prices that have been added to their quotations during the previous twelve months in consequence of the loss that Exchange has caused them, and in hope of doubling their business by surrendering prices, they now claim the support of the Indian Public to secure that end.

They are preparing their new Schedule of Rates, which will be forwarded on application to any intending purchaser.

Bombay, September 11, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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BENGAL CLUB.

WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.

Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Bengal Club, by the 30th instant.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Appointed by Government.
W. C. SMITH,
M. I. Painters London and S. Australia.
CONTRACTOR to the Byculla Club;
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PAINTER and HOUSE DECORATOR.
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READY MIXED PAINTS
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BLUNDELL'S PETRIFYING LIQUIDS for
Damp Walls and other Special Purposes
RED, WHITE and TRANSPARENT.
Imported Direct to
W. C. SMITH,
47, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODAR MAL.
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KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 33 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR
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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

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SANFRANCISCO
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YOKOHAMA.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months .... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India .... Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } ,, ⅛th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } ,, ⅛th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893, £8,406,405.

ASSETS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

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A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Commencement of Association Football Tournament.
Lecture on "The Ideals of Theosophy," by Colonel H. S. Olcott, Novelty Theatre, 5-30 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Nyanza and Chyebassa entered the dock on Saturday; and the steamer Drachenfels left it on Friday, and the steamer Satrunji on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Peninsular entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Australia left it on Friday, and the steamer Clan McLeod on Saturday.

LECTURE.—A lecture on "The Ideals of Theosophy" will be delivered this evening, at 5-30 p.m., by Colonel H. S. Olcott, President-Founder, Theosophical Society, at the Novelty Theatre. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik will preside.

CORRECTION.—Through some oversight in our report of the High Court suit respecting Batliwalla's Ague Mixture, the name of appellant is given as Hormasji Dhanjibhai Batliwalla, instead of Hormasji Limjibhai Batliwalla, which is the correct form.

ALLEGED THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Govind Ramji, a sepoy, was charged with theft of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 130, belonging to Mr. Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, of Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co., Iron and Brass Founders. Inspector Mynn who arrested the accused, said that he did not find anything on the accused's person. There being no evidence against the accused, his Worship ordered him to be discharged.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A RAILWAY TICKET.—On Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the Chief Constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Husson Ally Shaikh Kulloo, with travelling between Ahmedabad and Bombay, by the up-mail train, without a ticket. The accused's defence was that he had lost the ticket, but he could not say at what station he purchased it. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5-12-0, out of which Rs. 4-12-0 (equivalent to the value of a third-class ticket from Ahmedabad to Bombay) was ordered to be paid to the railway company.

A HANDSOME TROPHY.—Messrs. Lund and Blockley have on view at their new address, near the Esplanade Hotel, "The Guzerat Cup" for this year. It is of the same chased and characteristic design as made by them in former years, and of the high class workmanship for which the firm has so wide a reputation in India. It is in the form of a three-handle cup. On one panel is represented in high relief, the hunt in progress. On the second a speared pig, and the third bears the inscription, "The Guzerat Cup, 1894, Won by the Hon'ble J. G. Beresford, 7th Hussars, on "Flying Dutchman." The supports are pigs' feet which as well as the panel scenes are accurately modelled to life.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCH.—On Saturday evening, a very interesting football match was played on the Cooperage, between the Rovers and a football team of the 7th Hussars. A very large number of spectators were present, and a great deal of enthusiasm prevailed. The Hussars were considered very superior to their opponents, but the result proved the contrary. In the commencement both sides played very correctly and with extreme caution, but the latter part of the game was not played out as was expected. The Hussars played rather a savage game towards the end, but the Rovers keeping up very well, won by two goals to love. They had three other chances of scoring but allowed them to go by.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Polonaise	Prince of Oldenburg	Feter
Overture	Charles (VI)	Halevy
Valse	Katrina	May Ostlere
Selection	Pepita	Lecocq
Mazurka	Love's Greeting	Faust
Galop	Round Oak	Heuvel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SWEEPER ROBBING HIS WIFE.—Kishni, a sweeper woman, employed at the Gymkhana Hotel, reported to the police, that a box containing money and pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 183, was stolen from the servants' quarters, at the Gymkhana Hotel, by her husband and his brother. She was married to Nathu, a sweeper, at the J. J. Hospital, some time ago, but owing to illtreatment she left him, and being employed at the Hotel put up at the servants' quarters, where the husband's brother came to her and induced her to accompany him to Bhendi Bazaar to purchase gold bangles. She had managed to save about Rs. 50, and her husband and his brother knew it. When she went out she put the money and her clothes in a box. The man induced Kishni to visit Nathu, her husband, and she was taken there. The husband at once locked her up, and the brother went to the hotel and removed the box with money and other contents. The police have arrested the accused and recovered the stolen property.

GLASS DECORATIVE ART.—Messrs. P. D. Kanga, proprietors of the "Glass Decorative Works," have on view at their premises, in Church Gate Street, an excellent portrait of his Highness the Raja of Idar, embossed on a glass-pane. The shading of the work has come out with remarkable effect and every detail can be distinctly seen. A still more attractive production is the life-size portrait of Prince Dajiraj, late brother of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadwan. Sometime ago his Highness had a life-size portrait reproduced on a glass mirror by Mr. Kanga, and was so pleased with its execution, that he ordered a portrait of his late brother Dajiraj, which is also now exhibited at the shop. In this work the artist has been able to depict the ornaments of the prince very brightly by means of a careful admixture of colours. Having made a special study of the glass decorative art in England and Italy, the artist has brought to bear admirable taste and finish in the picture, which is 66 by 36 inches in size, and is executed at a cost of Rs. 2,500. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has also ordered his likeness to be portrayed by Mr. Kanga on a silvered mirror.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE first social gathering, in connection with the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, was held on Saturday evening, at the Cathedral Boys' High School Buildings, Hornby Road. The committee of the association were responsible for the arrangements and entertainment provided on the occasion. Mr. T. A. Savage, the president, and Mr. W. George, one of his colleagues on the committee, were assisted by Mrs. Savage in decorating the rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Savage had lent their drawing room furniture for the occasion and the floral decorations were tastefully done by Mrs. Savage. The curtains, bunting, flags, leaves and flowers were seen at an advantage, because of the bright light provided through shades of multifarious colours on a number of kerosine oil lamps. Light refreshments were also provided for the ladies and gentlemen present, and a charming programme of vocal and instrumental music was gone through. Mr. Savage, the president, in opening the gathering, thanked those present for their kind attendance, and hoped their success that day would induce them to arrange for many such gatherings in future. He regretted that although the association had been in existence for many years, it could not boast of a large number of members, and he was sorry to find some members had resigned. Unity, self-help, and perseverance were the three principles by which they were guided, and he urged upon the gathering the necessity of making continued progress. He was sorry to find that while Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans were making progress the Eurasians and Anglo-Indians were only, to use the military phrase, marking time.

During an interval Mr. Fred Brewin addressed the gathering, dwelling upon the educational wants which the association had, from time to time, endeavoured steadily to supply. He spoke too of other work which had been done, though perhaps somewhat quietly and unostentatiously. In urging greater unity and oneness and the sinking individualities, he pointed out, in a plain practical way, how much good he had himself derived by practising the spirit of self-denial. This was one of the most useful and elevating lessons of life which, in any true man or woman, would evoke a spirit of fortitude such as was taught by Epictetus and Christ. He impressed upon all the benefit of giving and which, he asseverated, would re-act in genuine good to any who would endeavour to practise it in the spirit to which he had referred.

In the musical programme Mrs. Butterfield's delicious rendering of some of the popular songs was much applauded. Messrs. D'Souza, S. Pearcey, C. Schneider, Willows, and Lamoury entertained the gathering to piano solo songs, banjo and violin solo. The entertainment did not terminate until a late hour.

A NEW YEAR RETROSPECT.

(BY A PARSEE CONTRIBUTOR.)

THE chief feature in the annals of the Parsee community during the last Zoroastrian year, which ended on Saturday, is their ever-increasing charity. Within the last sixty or seventy years their charities have amounted to over a crore of rupees in cash, besides the gift of a large number of landed estates situated in Bombay and in other parts of India. Pre-eminent in the annals of these benefactions stands the name of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the first Parsee Baronet, whose foresight even in those olden days, led him to establish permanent and useful institutions, both religious and educational, which have conferred, and are still conferring, lasting benefits on the Parsees and the natives in general. Of recent years the name of the Petits comes next in point of magnitude, and their benevolence is directed in various channels. The Wadias, the Kamas, the Readymoneys, the Pandays, the Banajees, the Jejeebhoys, and other well-disposed families have each contributed in more or less degree to swell the sum total of Parsee liberality. Foremost in the past year we note the gift of Bai Dinbai Nusservanjee Maneckjee Petit, who has identified herself with important charities for the relief of the suffering poor, the advancement of knowledge and science, the promotion of religious teachings, and for housing, feeding, and clothing the orphans of her own nationality. In order to perpetuate the name of her husband and that of her son, she has bestowed no less a sum than fifteen lakhs of rupees, the most recent and notable instance being the proposed establishment of a public hall and free library, for which she has set apart the munificent sum of Rs. 7,50,000. According to facts and figures supplied by Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel to the *Rast Goftar* the following may be mentioned as the principal items of charities, given by the leading members of the community. Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Readymony contributed Rs. 2,00,000 to the London Imperial Institute, with the avowed object of giving an impetus to Indian industries and strengthening the commercial ties between the parent country and her dependency. Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, late of the firm of Messrs Framjee Sands and Company, gave away Rs. 25,000, four days before his death, for several laudable objects. Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesir Seth, an extensive landlord, not only gave up the rent due by his numerous tenantry for five months, in consideration of their timber warehouses having been destroyed by a disastrous fire in January last, but rendered them further help by foregoing a year's ground-rent to enable them to start afresh in their trade. This gift by calculation comes up to Rs. 25,000. At the time of celebrating the jubilee year of the Freemasons' "Rising Star" Lodge, founded fifty years ago, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit gave a donation of Rs. 2,500, and a like sum was also subscribed by his father, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., for augmenting the charitable funds of the lodge. Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee Kamajee, of London, on his short visit to Bombay, in January last, left £105 with the Lord Mayor of London for distribution among the poor of the Metropolis, and, on leaving Bombay, gave Rs. 2,000 for the Fort Charitable Dispensary. At the time of the marriage of Mr. Jejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw his grand-father, Sir Dinshaw, and his maternal grandmother, Bai Dinbai N. Petit, contributed Rs. 34,000 and Rs. 7,500 for useful charitable institutions; and on a similar occasion, Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Sethna gave Rs. 5,000. It is a well-known fact that Parsees, as a general rule, set aside on the occasion of solemn funeral obsequies large sums of money; and during the last year Rs. 84,163 were so bestowed omitting from calculation all sums below Rs. 500. The chief contributor to this collection was the late Mr. Maneckjee Eduljee Allbless. A marble bust of the late Mr. Eduljee Framjee Allbless, got up by public subscription through the instrumentality of Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C.I.E., was opened on 21st March, as also were the additions made to the Jamsetjee N. Petit Parsee Orphanage Schoolhouse, the Gymnasuim at Khetwadi, and a ward attached to the Matoonga Lepers' Hospital.

In places other than the City of Bombay similar large sums of money were given for philanthropic institutions. A fire-temple in Poona, and two wards for lepers were added to the David Sassoon Asylum at the expense of Bai Dinbai N. Petit, and a charitable dispensary in the Poona Cantonment was established by Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, of Ahmedabad, built at his cost a dhurumshala for Parsees, thus supplying a long-felt want in the ancient Guzerat city. In Nowsari, a long road leading from the town to the Parsee Tower of Silence was constructed by Bai Dinbai Petit, costing Rs. 14,000. Mr. Kanjeebhoy Dorabji Mithaivala built and partly endowed a fire-temple at Amroli, a flourishing village near Surat to the south of the Tapti river. In the endowment fund we see the names of Bai Dinbai Petit for Rs. 3,000; Sir Dinshaw, Rs. 1,000, Mr. Kanjeebhoy, Mr. E. R. Reporter, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. M. E. Reporter, and others, for smaller sums, making a total of upwards of Rs. 6,000. Bai Motlibai Jehangir Wadia spent Rs. 3,500 in Karanj for a "sugdi," a necessary appendage to a tower of silence. In Secunderabad a medical dispensary was established by Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee Chenoy, in the name of his mother, Bai Pherozebai Eduljee Chenoy. Some other members of the Chenoy family had also contributed towards the funds for the institution. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., expended about £4,000 for a corridor attached to the Imperial Institute in London, and a tablet bearing the name of his deceased sister Bai Avabai, was added this year. Bai Motlibai Wadia sent to the Collector of Surat the sum of Rs. 54,000 for constructing a metalled road from the Baroda and Central India Railway station at Udvara to the town, in which the most ancient fire-temple is situated. Mr. Ratanji Dadabhoy Tata gave Rs. 20,000 for building a new schoolhouse for the Anglo-Vernacular School at Nowsari. Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia contributed Rs. 15,000 towards the funds of the Parsee Lying-in-Hospital; and Mr. J. N. Tata Rs. 4,000. The friends and admirers of the late Mr. Maneckji Cursetji had collected Rs. 14,000 to commemorate his name. At a meeting of the subscribers held recently it was resolved to place a bust of the deceased gentleman in the Alexandra Native Girls' English School, at a cost of Rs. 3,000, and appropriate Rs. 11,000 to the Trust Fund of the Institution. The sum of Rs. 10,600, collected in memory of the late Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, was given away towards the fund of the school at Khetwadi, which bears his revered name. Mr. Kanjeebhoy Dorabjee Mithaivala spent Rs. 8,000 for a fire-temple at his native village, Umroli, near Surat. Mr. Rustamjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy has given a piece of land on his estate at Khandalla, and is erecting thereon a building for a medical dispensary at his own cost.

During the year the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwala were honoured with the distinction of a C.I.E.; and four other Parsees were made Khan Bahadurs for distinguished services. In Zanzibar, Dr. Pestonji Bhikhajee Nariman, a brother of Dr. T. B. Nariman, was honoured with the unique first-class title of Kokub-ud-Darid, and presented on the occasion with a gold hilt sword by his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar. In a similar manner, Mr. Bomonjee Dhunjeebhoy Talati was presented with a sword having a golden hilt for his valuable services in the British Consulate at that port. Khan Bahadur Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, one of the Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, and late of Ahmedabad, had the honour of having his portrait in oil hung up in the Hemabhai Institute by the citizens of Surat. Messr. Pestonji Behramji Press and Ardesir and Behramji had their portraits published in the "Coach Builders, Harness-Makers, and Saddlers Art Journal," and in the "Continental Advertiser," for their excellence in coach-building and art show respectively. One of the principal events of the year was the visit to India of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, M.P., after an absence of seven years. Three new Parsee Fellows of the Bombay University were nominated; five new Justices of the Peace, and three members of the local Municipal Corporation were elected. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel in the board of trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Trust Funds, was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Hormusji Edulji Allbless, and Mr. Bamanji Dinshaw Petit as a member of the Sir Jamsetji Institution. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta was nominated an Additional Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji was appointed Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Cowasji Edulji Panday that of Madras, and the Sheriff of Calcutta was also a Parsee. Mr. R. D. Sethna and Mr. R. M. Patel were appointed to the responsible offices of Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, and Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, respectively. Mr. Muncherji Bamanji Gagrat was nominated the Chief Translator of the Bombay High Court.

In physical exercises the Parsees stand prominent, a fact illustrated by the recent Presidency cricket match. In our obituary columns we had to note the deaths of several well-known Parsees, the decease of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee especially having caused universal regret amongst his friends. In addition to his numerous benefactions, the sum of Rs. 25,000 was set apart for charitable institutions in his name. During the year there were nearly 1,400 births and 1,140 deaths, 328 marriages, and 15 re-marriages among the Parsees.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM.

THE fixture was played on the Gymkhana ground, on Saturday afternoon, and as usual a large number of spectators turned out to witness what form and strength would be displayed by the Islam eleven against the strong team put together against them by the Bombay Gymkhana. The Islam had the good fortune to be first at the wicket. Their display in the important department of batting was much above expectation; and it was a pleasure to watch their consistent scoring with one or two exceptions. They have, it seems, striven to forget the barndoor practice which cramped the play of native cricketers, and have learnt a better form of cricket. Ali S. Ali played a remarkably bold game for his 33 runs. He had the honour to send Wright clean over the boundary for 6. Abban was the next best with 32; of the rest those who managed to get into double figures were Abba 27; Hadi C. Tyabji 21, and Ibrahim Rahimtulla 10. The Islam were able to knock up a respectable total of 159, for which they may well be congratulated.

The Gymkhana answered this with 113 for two wickets. Dr. Burroughs and Greig were the pioneers of the English team, the latter gave a chance on slip, but was let off by Nizamudin. This cost his team a good deal for the stylish and reliable bat soon settled down and displayed his usual brilliant cricket. His treatment to bowlers at either side was most merciless; and in a very short time he had 60 to his credit, when he was held by Abban off Nizamudin. The doctor, who was playing carefully, piled up 21 when he was clean-bowled by Abban. Stephens and Cheetham played out time, adding 19 and 10 runs respectively to the total. The match thus ended in a draw, though it goes without saying that the Gymkhana would doubtless have run up the required number of runs if time permitted.

The scores are:—

ISLAM.

Shaikh Nizamudin, b Cheetham	7
H C Tyabji, b Wright	21
Ali N Tyabji, c Lock, b Cheetham	0
Abba, b Cheetham	27
Khurshed Beig, b Cheetham	4
Fazil, c Brooks, b Wright	1
Ibrahim Rahimtula, l-b-w, b Greig	10
S C Tyabji, c Cheetham, b Greig	4
Ali S Ali, c Symes, b Greig	33
Aban, c Stephens, b Greig	32
Ismail Ahmedy, not out	1
Extras	19
Total	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Cheetham	175	59	8	5
Greig	50	26	2	3
Wright	96	32	6	2
Major	30	8	1	0
Brooks	20	15	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Burroughs, b Abban	21
Greig, c Abban, b Nizamuddin	60
Stephens, not out	19
Cheetham, not out	10
Brooks Smith Wright Symes Locke Creagh Major	did not bat.
Extras	3
Total	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
*Ali N Tyabji	20	25	0	1
Abban	80	45	3	0
S C Tyabji	35	17	1	0
Shaikh Nizamudin	40	23	3	1

* Bowled one wide.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bhurtpore Press Company, Limited, was held at their registered offices, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, Mr. Suleman Moladina presiding.

On the motion of Mr. Vussonjee Nathoo, and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Vishvanath, the directors' report and audited balance-sheet and accounts were adopted. The report was as follows:—

In laying before the share-holders the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company made up to 30th June, 1894, the directors beg to mention that the company's press at Bhurtpore pressed during the season only 3,764 bales. This may not be considered as satisfactory. But remembering that this was the first season of the company, and taking into consideration the many difficulties the secretaries and agents had to encounter to create a market, where there was none at first, coupled with the untimely death of his Highness the Maharaja, who was ever watchful towards the interests of the company and willing to promote them, the result may be considered as tolerably good. The secretaries and agents had to send their agents all over the territory to purchase cotton and to induce the ryots to bring their cotton to sell at the company's factory; and the directors now beg to assure the share-holders that the hardest task has been done, and that the ryots are now coming to sell their cotton at the factory, where other buyers also have now established for the purchase of cotton. The State is now being governed under British agency, and the directors have every hope that their next report will be very satisfactory, and that the accounts will show much better result. The directors are glad to learn that from all accounts received, there appears to be a much larger area planted with cotton in the Bhurtpore State and that the prospects of the crop are so far excellent. The secretaries and agents have been kind enough to give up their commission in order to enable the company to declare a dividend, on condition that, should the company in any future year make more than nine per cent. profit, they should get the commission refunded, for which they deserve the share-holders' best thanks. The accounts show, after deducting income-tax, a profit of Rs. 3,050-0-7, and your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 4 for every share equal to four per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, may be paid to the share-holders. This will absorb the amount of Rs. 3,000, leaving the balance of Rs. 50-0-7 to be carried forward to next year. Messrs. Suleman Moladina and Gangjee Lakhmidas retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and the share-holders have either to re-elect them or elect others in their places. The share-holders have to appoint an auditor or auditors for the next year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

On the motion of Mr. Jaitha Harakchand Desai, seconded by Mr. Vussonjee Nathoo, a dividend of Rs. 4 per share, equal to four per cent. per annum, was declared. Messrs. Suleman Moladina and Gangjee Lakhmidas who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. Moroba Narayan was elected an auditor of the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 50.

ACCORDING to latest intelligence, from Massowah, since the capture of Kassala by the Italian troops, and the retreat of the routed Dervishes, all the country from Kassala to Suakim has enjoyed peace and tranquillity, with perfect security to trade and commerce. The Paris *Temps* (Aug. 24) accuses Great Britain of a design of speedily occupying the country round Wadelai and towards Khartoum, and declares that if no one else will come to the rescue of the Sultan and the Khedive against English aggression France will. The Mahdi is said to be collecting all his forces together for an attack upon Kassala. Ali Pacha Cherif, President of the Egyptian Legislative Council, and Hassan Wecyf, a retired Egyptian General, have been arrested on a charge of buying Soudanese girls. A third pasha has absconded.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE HON. MR. MEHTA AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid the general public will consider it somewhat of a bore to have technical discussions thrust on them on points of order in the Corporation. But as my friend, Mr. Dharamsi, could not rest without inditing a long letter to expose my dreadful inconsistencies and misrepresentations, and cover me with confusion, will you allow me to point out that his account of what took place in regard to my futile attempt to prevent him from breaking a wholesome practice, which had been established after careful consideration, is materially incorrect, and to supplement the historical reminiscences of Dr. Peterson, whose shadow, I have often wished, "had never grown less" in the Corporation, with one or two additional facts?

I am reported in the minutes of the Corporation to have said that "the mover of the original motion having replied, the debate was closed. At the instance of the late Mr. Justice Telang and Professor Peterson, who were then members of the Corporation, it had been decided that the President should not address the meeting after the debate had been replied upon, and that the ruling had been followed ever since by successive Presidents." Absence from Bombay alone prevented me from asking at the last meeting of the Corporation for the elimination of as gross a travesty of what I really said as could well be imagined. Of course, nothing could be more easy than to exultingly convict me of all sorts of offences, both against law and fact, after putting such stuff in my mouth. As a matter of fact, every member of the Corporation will remember that I did not say a word about Mr. Telang and Professor Peterson when I put the point to the President, and that my reference to them was interjected by me *from my seat* while the President was replying to my observations. What took place was substantially, though briefly, as follows:—When the President proposed to address the Corporation after I had replied, and before putting the various propositions to the vote, I got up and said nearly in the following words—"I am sure, Mr. President, you are well aware of all that has taken place in the Corporation as to the privilege of the President to speak after the reply, and I have no doubt you know that, though not against strict law, it has been long established as an invariable practice that the impartiality of the President is best preserved by not intervening between the reply and the putting of the proposition to the vote. It is a practice which has now been always observed." I am not sure that Mr. Dharamsi quite followed me, for he was a bit excited at the time and full of his stern resolve to lecture us; but as soon as I sat down, he said that he knew what had been ruled in the matter, in my own time, but that I was not correct in saying that the practice had been always followed, that Rao Saheb Mandlik had been in the habit of summing up, that Dr. Blaney used to do the same, and that there was nothing in the Act or bylaws against it. I interrupted him here by saying: "What about the by-law about the reply." He rejoined: "that it was clear that the by-law did not bar the President." I again threw out: "Do you know who were the gentlemen in the Corporation who took the opposite view? And I added, when he looked inquiringly at me: "Such men as Mr. Justice Telang and Dr. Perterson." The President then went on with his remarks yielding, like the lady, to the temptation, protesting "no" all the while.

I gladly acknowledge that the credit of the initiative in bringing this question for discussion belongs undoubtedly to Dr. Peterson, and I can never be sufficiently grateful for the invaluable help and advice which the presence of men like Mr. Justice Telang and him in the Corporation enabled the chairman to receive at their hands. Before my time, this privilege of the Chairman to sum up, or "to set right" call it what you will, had been freely exercised, and had in many instances been abused, and what was remarkable was, that those who were the worst offenders in this respect always prefaced their remarks with earnest professions of an anxious and overwhelming solicitude not to influence the mind of the Corporation, but only proposed to set matters right with Rhadamanthine impartiality. At the very meeting I was elected Chairman, 7th April, 1884, Dr. Peterson raised the point regarding this right, and it is quite true that I ruled that the Chairman could address the meeting in putting the proposal to vote. I had subsequently more than one private discussion with Mr. Telang on the subject, and when, in July following, Dr. Peterson brought forward his motion that "in the opinion of this Corporation, it is neither desirable, nor in accordance with by-law No. 13, that the Chairman should sum up after the mover or seconder has replied," I adopted the following course. I ruled that his motion could not be submitted to the meeting as it involved the forfeiture of the Chairman's right under bylaw 9 of summary decision, on points of order and procedure. But I did not do so, without discussion; for as the Municipal Record has it—"The Chairman made the above ruling after asking for and obtaining the opinion of members of the Corporation on the point." One thing, however, I made perfectly clear in giving the ruling, and that was, that, though it may not be strictly against law to sum up, it was most undesirable to practise it. Dr. Peterson thereupon, asked leave to omit the words "nor in accordance with bylaw No. 13," leaving only that it was "not desirable." I told him, however, to move the amended proposition on due notice at another meeting. Dr. Peterson may be perhaps able to tell us whether he did not do so, in consequence of my conversion to his views as to the "undesirability," and my unequivocal assurance of the practice I proposed to follow. Since then, throughout the whole of my Chairmanship during that year and the next, I religiously observed it, without making any exception whatever. Indeed, Mr. Dharamsi admits in his letter that "it was Mr. Mehta who introduced the contrary practice"—*i.e.*, of not summing up. It will be thus seen that what I urged to Mr. Dharamsi was perfectly consonant and consistent with what I had established and practised.

I am sorry that I cannot close this letter without saying a word as to the excuse which Mr. Dharamsi has thought fit to put forward for the necessity under which he laboured to make an exception. Under various disguises, he substantially charges me with having tried to mislead the Corporation in my reply as to the meaning of Mr. Cuffe's amendment. It is never very edifying to exchange words of abuse, and I have too much regard for Mr. Dharamsi to charge him with the very charge he hurls against me. But he will remember that when he said in the Corporation what he repeats in his letter, that "Mr. Mehta was not correct in his reply that the amendment was not honest and straightforward, &c., &c." I corrected him then and there at the meeting—and he stood corrected on his own admission—that my observations to which he took exception were directed in so many words to the explanation given by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola of the object of Mr. Cuffe's amendment. It is a pity that he should reiterate the charge of misrepresentation after his own confession at the meeting of its impropriety and incorrectness.

I still trust that he will not be misled by the love of making exceptions. Nothing can be a better proof of the wisdom of the practice I was led to establish in 1884 than the incidents of his present attempt to make an exception. Mr. Cuffe's amendment was mostly drawn or revised by Mr. Dharamsi; and he can now see that his fatherly interest in the bantling did not save him from the impulse to rush excitedly to its rescue, and to forget even his impartiality by making unwarranted charges of misrepresentation. I still trust that his good sense and firm-mindedness will ultimately prevail, and he will throw the weight of his great and deserved influence to acquire for the wholesome practice I introduced, "the reverence of law," which could only be done by steadfastly setting his face against the plausible appeals of "hard cases and exceptions," which can only act, "like the rift within the lute," by and by to make the music mute.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 15. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

AFTER having inaccurately prophesied the destruction of Hardwar by the Gohna flood, the Brahmins now assert that the sanctity of the city saved it.

WATER FETE AT KARACHI.

IT will no doubt interest many of your readers to hear that in this far-off corner of India, the members of the Karachi Boat Club have been giving a grand entertainment in honour of the birth of a son to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of York. The entertainment provided for the guests was a water fête. Fortunately for the Committee of the K. B. C., Captain Goodridge, R.N., and officers of Her Majesty's ships now in harbour, kindly offered to assist, and with the help of three of their torpedo boats, 15 ship boats, and 150 blue-jackets, an entertainment was given well worthy of the occasion.

Mr. G. H. Boner, the energetic Honorary Secretary, had transformed the Boat House into a perfect fairy palace, the ground to the right being enclosed with canvas walls draped with red and white (the colours of the Boat Club). Every 12 feet the drapery was looped up with gold and silver shields, with the K. B. C. arms emblazoned on them. At one end a long row of tables, covered with refreshment, formed a most tempting *buffet*. Half way down the side, a stage, draped with the flags of Old England and brilliantly lighted with electric lights, formed a most charming little theatre for the talented members of Her Majesty's ship Magdala Abyssinian Minstrels. The ground in front was covered with Persian carpets, on which were placed small tables and comfortable chairs, and lit up here and there with Chinese lanterns. The large balcony of the Club House was converted into a drawing-room, the wood work being entirely concealed with flags, and when lit up with coloured lamps formed a most comfortable grand stand. On the left of the Club House the fine band of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, kindly lent for the occasion by Major Rodick and the officers, played during the intervals in the programme a selection of the most perfect music. In front of the Boat House the three torpedo boats No. 100, 102 and 103 were placed in line ahead, No. 102 being exactly opposite the front of the Club.

The guests on arrival were received by Mr. T. Hart-Davies, the Captain of the K. B. C., while the members of the Committee, Major Lucas, Major Briggs, Mr. W. G. Mackenzie and Mr. J. T. Robertson escorted the ladies to their seats.

Mr. H. E. M. James, the Commissioner in Sind, with Brigadier-General and Mrs. T. Cooke, arrived punctually at 9 p.m., and were received with a salute of 13 guns from the torpedo boats fired from the right, the band of the Royal Fusiliers playing a general salute. The echo of the last gun had hardly died away, when the boats were, as if by magic, illuminated with long lights. On a given signal these were extinguished, and the boats dressed rainbow fashion with incandescent lights. The effect of the coloured lights reflected in the water, the trim torpedo boats with every point standing out against an ink-black sky, made a lively picture. A suppressed "Oh" and then a hearty clap testified to how it was appreciated.

At 9-15 the Abyssinian Minstrels from the Magdala took the boards, and from start to finish kept their audience in one roar of laughter. Their songs were very good, and the local hits told well, Mr. Bones' criticisms on the current literature of the day being very happy.—*The Heavenly Twins* he considered a brilliant conception, while the morals of *Dodo, Yellow Aster, &c.*, must be above reproach seeing they all adorn the shelves of the Gymkhana Ladies' Library! Many of the conundrums were quite original. The song "Firework," when the young lady is supposed to have worked them into her brain, was illustrated by a rush of rockets up into the sky, producing a most startling and pretty effect. H. M.'s S. Magdala is certainly to be congratulated on possessing such a talented troop.

At 9-45 a grand procession of 15 boats, manned by blue jackets, and dressed overall and along the gunwales with Chinese lanterns, moved slowly past the Boat House, while the band played the well-known air of "Nancy Lee," when the words of the song were taken up by the men aboard, producing an effect which recalled both to eye and ear Venice *en fete*. Lightning, the next event on the programme, was most vividly illustrated by the three search lights of the torpedo boats being worked together on a preconcerted plan. It was a bad ten minutes for the surprised occupants of the "cosy nooks," and an amused ripple of laughter from the stand greeted each startled couple as they found themselves suddenly surrounded by a most dazzling light. But to the satisfaction of the chaperons, a Naval Officer learned in these matters, was able to inform them that the signals last flashed from the torpedo boats were "Good night, all's well."

During the interval which followed and while the Fusilier band was playing a most beautiful selection from the "Pirates of Penzance," all lights had disappeared from the torpedo boats, and to the uninitiated one would have thought there was no one aboard. Suddenly the search lights flashed out sweeping the creeks, when to our surprise armed boats were seen swiftly approaching from East and West; and as they rushed firing to the attack it seemed as if the torpedo boats must be taken *coup de main* before they could strike a blow in defence, but the next instant a perfect flame of fire seemed to belch out from the torpedo boat sides, and the roar of their guns showed that they were "all there." The scene that followed beggars description. With mines exploding, rockets flashing, guns firing and each syren imitating the yells of the wounded and dying, a realistic *tableau* was produced, giving one some faint idea of what real warfare at sea must be like; and I assure you, Mr. Editor, your humble "Special" is very thankful his lot is cast ashore. When the enemy had been thoroughly disposed of, all hands landed and formed up, round the band, and the grand old song of "Rule Britannia" was sung with such enthusiasm by both guests and men that several little native children who had kept up to see the "tamasha," were seen running for their lives. When the song was finished our Commissioner, who is also Honorary President of the Club, called for a cheer for the baby Prince, and the three times three that followed, must have convinced the greatest sceptic, that come what may, Karachi at least is loyal and true to our beloved Queen and her children. General Cooke (the Honorary Captain) then called for a cheer for Captain Goodridge and the officers and men of the Magdala, Assay, Plassy, and Pigeon, and the hearty response to the call must have convinced our gallant naval friends that their exertions to assist us were fully appreciated, and that at the "Gateway of Central Asia" they can always count on friends and a hearty welcome. When the cheering was finished and at the first note of "God Save the Queen," all stood to attention, and over 500 voices made the bright air ring to the grand words of our National Anthem.—*Pioneer.*

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMING A LOCAL DOCTOR.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was called on for hearing the case, in which Dr. Munday charged Spalding, editor and publisher of the *Bombay Gossip*, with defamation, in that he published certain statements in that paper, which the complainant alleged were calculated to damage his profession and reputation.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who appeared for the complainant, having some other engagement to attend asked for a short postponement.

The magistrate remarked that so far as the evidence had been gone into, it did not appear that the complainant had suffered in reputation by the alleged publication. His Worship thought it desirable that some settlement should be arrived at.

Mr. Hugh Sealy who represented the defence, said that his client was ready to offer an ample apology, pay fifty rupees into the poor-box, and to destroy the letters of Dr. Munday. He would be very glad to have the case settled like this.

Mr. Kirkpatrick replied that he too would be very glad of a settlement, but had received no instructions from his client. If the matter was settled before next Saturday the parties would inform the court at once.

The case was accordingly adjourned until next Saturday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	4	9 p.m.	22	26
Teheran	15	11	6 p.m.	...	31
Suez	16	2	15 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 15th September, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	1
" Karachi	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	14	...	1

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TELEGRAPHIC RATES TO INDIA.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla, on the 8th instant:—

The Chamber has from time to time pressed upon Government the necessity felt for a reduction of the telegraph tariff between India and Europe. A lecture delivered recently before the Society of Arts, by Mr. E. O. Walker, C.I.E., late of the Telegraph Department, has again drawn the attention of the Chamber to the matter and in view of the approaching International Telegraph Conference which will assemble in 1896, I am desired to solicit that the Government of India, in furtherance of the object, will use its influence to secure instructions being given to the Indian delegate who will attend the Conference to press for a reduction.

Setting aside the probability of an increase of traffic following upon a reduction in charge, which has generally been the case, it is thought that the profits made upon foreign telegrams at present are sufficiently large to admit of at least a tentative reduction. For Indo-European messages the share of the Indian Government amounts to something like Rs. 600,000 per annum. In addition, the tolls in transit of messages to and from the Far East bring in a rather larger amount. These earnings must amply meet the interest on capital outlay on the circuits, the cost of maintenance, and the wages of the staff employed to deal with foreign telegrams in India, as well as the expense of check, account, and audit; and it is in this view that the Chamber feels that there is a strong case for the consideration of Government. The Telegraph Department may naturally wish to show good results by massing inland and foreign message revenue, charges for railway telegraphs, and receipts from other sources; but the Chamber respectfully submits that when the returns begin to exceed the expenses in any particular direction, the branch of the community which contributes to those returns should receive some remission of charges. It is believed that this aspect of the case will commend itself to Government.

As regards the financial result to the Telegraph Department, the Chamber believes that if the tariff were lowered yearly by 8 annas per word to Rs. 2, or even less, there would be no loss. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that it has been possible to reduce, since 1st May, 1891, the rate between England and the Australian Colonies (Queensland excepted) by nearly one half, and the additional traffic attracted by a lower charge has at the present time compensated for the estimated loss of revenue. At first it would appear that a sacrifice was made, but this occurred doubtless from too large a reduction in tariff (one half) being effected at one time. The Chamber advocates a gradually descending scale. Again, when the minimum chargeable unit for telegrams with Europe was reduced on the 1st January, 1876, from 10 words to 1 word, in the year following, although the average value of such messages decreased 12 per cent., private senders despatched 22·44 per cent. more messages, and the gross value of the traffic increased by 5·34 per cent. In the year following that again, the number of messages increased by 38·14 per cent. and the gross value 27·28 per cent.

To take another instance which illustrates the contention of the Chamber. Up to the 1st January, 1882, a telegram in India cost a minimum of one rupee. On that date the "deferred" class was introduced. In the year 1881-82 private messages in India numbered 1,035,137, and were valued at Rs. 1,316,851; in the year following (when the eight-annas telegram was sanctioned) there were 1,539,975 telegrams valued at Rs. 2,618,298. Some years ago, the Chamber is aware, the Indian Government had to consider in connection with foreign tariff the loss accruing from the Persian lines and cables, that is, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department; but that loss has now disappeared. As regards the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Indo-European Telegraph Company, the dividends now being paid are so good, and their reserve funds laid by out of earnings so large (over £600,000), that the Chamber thinks that these Companies may with propriety be asked to share the risk of a reduced tariff.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS

THE following is the programme for Wednesday next, the 19th instant, commencing at 5-15 p.m.:—

I.—Jumping Competition—A, Ponies; B, Horses.

II.—Pony Scurry—For Ponies and Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. Catchweights. Distance, about ¼ mile. (W. I. T. C. and Polo Certificates accepted.)

III.—Time Race—Competitors to ride to a point and back; the one doing the distance in a minute and a half or nearest to a minute and a half to win. Competitors not to carry watches.

IV.—Lloyd-Lindsay Competition—Teams of four to ride over a jump to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections, each of which must knock over two cocoanuts placed on posts with polo balls, and team to return over the same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win.

V.—The Fiji Stakes—Ladies' nomination. Gentlemen to ride to a point, dismount, and run to where his nominatrix is standing, and receive an umbrella and cigarette, open umbrella, light cigarette, mount, and return over hurdle to winning post, finishing through paper screen. First through paper screen with umbrella open and cigarette alight to win.

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana, or send them to the honorary secretary, before mid-day, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, but post-entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Bombay, September 15. Honorary Secretary

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)

804—Daphtary and F—Kankubai vs Punalal Poonumchund—Ardesir H and D.
805—Little S N and B—F Y Smith and others vs Tribhowandas Mungaldas—Nanu and H.
806—Little S N and B—The G I P Ry Co vs Raisett Chundumul Hamirmul and another—Crawford B and Co.
807—Bhaishunker and K—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld, vs Purshotum Govindjee and another—Brown and M.
809—Ardeshir H and D—Nanabhoy Burjorjee Wacha vs Shapurjee Jeewajee and others—Pestonjee R and K, Little S N and B, Nanu and H, and K D Shroff.
810—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsidas Lullcobhai Modi vs Ootumbai—Daphtary and F.
811—Tyabji and D—Munchubbai Nawalchund vs John Henry Todd and another—Brown and M.
812—Crawford B and Co—Harry Arbuthnott Acworth vs Shavuksha Dhunjibhoy—Tyabji and D—(not to be called on).

(Before the Hon'b'e Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Dismissal Under Rule 64.

332-94—Bicknell M and M—Panoobhai Vunmalidas vs Moola Abdoolally Khanbhoy.
394-94—Payne G and S—Edward Kracher vs John L Kirston.
404-94—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Sittaram Luxmon.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

352-94—In person—Sadashiv Kaloo vs Raghoo Kanoojee Tajni and another.
353-94—In person—a pauper—Nanoo Mudoo vs Hukimbai and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

623-92—Mathubhai and J—Baji Ganpatrao Dhairyawan vs Eknath Hamaji and others—Little, S N and B.
57-91—Little, S N and B—Becher Akha and others vs Philip de Cruz and others—Bicknell, M and M and Mirza H Khan—Part heard.
153-91—Bhaishunker and K—Rawji Purshram Acharya and others vs Keshow Kushaba Acharya and others—Cragie, L and O, Bhaishunkar and K, in person and K J Mantry.
282-91—Craigie, L and O—Keshav Kushaba Acharya vs Purshram Kooshaba Acharya—Bhaishunker and K
210-94—Bhaishunker and K—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs Goculdas Subhanmul and others—Ardashir, H and D (not to be called).
40-94—Crawford, B and Co—Bai Rutanbai vs Cadurbhoy Noorbhai.

For further Direction and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

171-86—Craigie, L and O and Brown and M and Mulji and R—Jumnabai and another vs Thakar Premji Khara and others—Crawford, B and Co.

(For Hearing on Commissioner's separate Report.)

442-91—Chitnis, M and M—Vullubhdas Runchordas vs Jumnadas Premji—Pestonji, R and K (not to be called)

Postponed Long Causes.

For hearing and preliminary Issue.

147-93—Framji and M—Chandoomul Khooshalji vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor—Crawford, B and Co (not to be called on).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Investigation of Pauperism. Pauper Petition.

No 41-94 Suit 51-93—In person—Balekhan Himatkhan vs. Toolsabai Rimta Yankatram and others.—Payne, G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

183-93—Payne, G and S—Polad Das Soobkhan vs Ram Rowji Jambeker and another—Dikshit and H—Part heard.
661-92—Payne, G and S—Goolam Sumar bin Valli Mahomed vs Shaik Ahmed Esmael and another.

For further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

621-92—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Maneckji Dadachandji vs Keshav Purshotum and another—Khunderow M
653-92—Nanu and H—Pestonji Bomonji Soonawalla and others vs Bomonji Edulji Soonawalla—Bicknell, M and M

Postponed Long Causes.

48-94—Bicknell, M and M—The Hon. Lachmondas Radhakisson vs Ghella Munock and others—Payne, G and S.
356-91—Craigie L and O—Gordhandas Khatao vs Rampurtab Samrutrai and another—Payne, G and S.
523-93—Payne, G and S—Maharaj Mohundas Guru Gopaldas vs Sukladas Guru Beharidas—Tyabji, D and J.
246-93—Framjee and M—Dubash vs Otto Martin and another—Pestonjee R and K.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and Railway goods sheds, as also on the Line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright, Airy, and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

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LONDON, 1895.

AN EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRIAL FINE ARTS and MANUFACTURES of INDIA will be OPENED in MAY, 1895, in the Extensive Exhibition Buildings, now in course of preparation, which will Replace the present Exhibition at Earl's Court and cover a site of more than 22 Acres.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES

Will be represented by an Indian Street and Bazaar, in which the various Trades will be practised by Indian Artisans.

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A large Palace and Hall in Iron and Glass, covering an immense area, will be erected in conjunction with Loggias and Terraces, Lakes, Fountains, &c. These Buildings will be Exclusively Reserved for the display, exhibition and sale of Indian Products and Art Manufactures.

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Further particulars will be shortly announced, and Plans of the Commercial Section will be forwarded to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, the Shipping and Forwarding Agents for India.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 15.

Extra allotments of Bills on Calcutta (17½ lakhs) and Madras (1½ lakh) at 1s. 1 5/8d. and 1s. 1 25-32d. were made, according to Reuter, by the Indian Council yesterday—the higher price showing an advance of 5-32d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged, at 102¼ and 110¼, respectively. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 9-16 per cent. higher, at £58 11-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced ⅛d. per oz., say, to 29 5/8d.; and in New York, the metal was 7/8 cent. dearer, at 64 5/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. lower, at 4·86 cents. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 7-16d. The weekly shipments of specie to India consisted of £40,000 in Silver, and the same amount in Gold to Bombay, and £10,000 of the white metal to Calcutta; thus making the shipments of Silver to this port for the present month, so far, £110,000. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay, via the Canal, was 3d. per ton higher, at 8s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 104¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher at fcs. 25·20.

To-day, a further advance of 1/8d. per oz. has taken place in the price of Bar Silver in London, at 29¾d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal is ¼ cent. cheaper, at 64 3/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Four per cent. Rupee Securities are 5/16 per cent. lower, at £58 3/8. The English Funds are unchanged; but French Rentes in Paris are ½ per cent. higher, at 104¼; with Paris Exchange on London a trifle lower, at fcs. 25·19½.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, all round, last evening; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians; both spot and arrival prices having been unchanged. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was firm.

This afternoon, Cotton in Liverpool closed easier; Surats and Arrivals quiet; with Sales 8,000 bales, of which 100 are East Indians. Spot prices are all unaltered; but American Arrivals have declined 1-32d., the extreme quotations being 3 45-64d. for September deliveries, and 3 11-16d. for January-February deliveries. The Imports are again *nil*. The Manchester market remains firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales greater than in the week preceding, at 66,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales less, at 56,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished, by 59,000 bales during the week, and as it stood yesterday, it was 169,000 bales less than at the same time last year, and 319,000 bales smaller than in 1893. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-16d. per lb. during the week; and was yesterday 23-32d. lower than at the same time last year and 3-32d. below that ruling in 1892.

In New York, 6⅞ cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but October Futures were 4 points lower, at 6·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales, making the week a much heavier one than the corresponding week last season; though a rather lighter one than the year before, the arrival for the first fortnight of the new season showing an increase of 33,000 bales, and a decrease of 5,000 bales, compared with last year and the year before, respectively.

The Spot price of Cotton in New York is unchanged again to-day; but Futures for October are further 5 points lower, at 6·69 cents. The Receipts at the Ports of the new crop are 21,000 bales, going against 10,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 15,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	85,000	52,000	90,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	16,000	11,000	19,000
" " Continent	7,000	13,000	11,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	123,000	81,000	145,000
" exports to U. K. do.	30,000	22,900	34,000
" to Continent do.	8,000	20,000	12,000
" Stock in the Ports	230,000	275,000	484,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 14th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	not recd	2,102,150	2,522,040
" " Surats		163,930	239,150

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	915,000	1,079,460	1,234,240
" London	(not recd.)	6,000	9,000
American Afloats	30,000	20,000	16,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	12,000
Total ...	......	1,115,460	1,271,240
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 23-32d.	4½d.	4d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3⅝d.	3⅜d.
Difference	29-32d.	⅞d.	⅝d.

Here, the Cotton market has been quiet and unchanged to-day, nothing whatever having transpired for exporters' account; while the Mills have taken only 300 bales, consisting of 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 180; Khangaum, at Rs. 171; and Dhollera, at Rs. 168 per candy.

Wheat has, as usual, been in small request for shipment, and the feeling has remained quiet, at the following quotations which are the closing ones for the week.

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4	0	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	14	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	10	0	"
Red Delhi	" 3	5	0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	8	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	7	0	"
Hard Red	" 3	6	0	"

Seeds.—With the exception of a decline of ¼ anna in the value of *Linseed*, there has been no change in prices, export business having been upon a small scale to-day, and the tone of the market quiet. We quote:—

Linseed ....Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs. 7-15-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat " 6-8-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore " 6-2-0 to " 6-4-0 "
Do. Red do. " 5-14-0 to " 6-2-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	90	bales.
Wheat	6,809	cwt.
Rapeseed	1,189	"
Castorseed	1,573	"
Rice	2,252	"

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share Markets have remained closed to-day for the Parsee New Year holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes	104¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 11-16
Bar Silver	29 5-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	66,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	9,000	"
" " " Surats	*Nil.*	
" Stock of Cotton	915,000	"
" " Surats	30,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.

The City Line steamer City of London, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Sept. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Bormida left Penang, this day, for Bombay.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, September 15.

10 p.m.	77·8

SUNDAY, September 16.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	77·6
2 p.m.	76·1
4 p.m.	75·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

COFFIN—JACKSON—August 22, at St Bartholomew's Gray's Inn-road, Clifford Coffin, Esq, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, youngest son of the Lieut-Gen Sir Isaac Campbell Coffin, KCSI, to Helen Douglas, eldest daughter of Commodore T S Jackson, Admiralty House, Jamaica.

DELAMAIN—BEEVOR—August 23, at St Andrew's Higham Norfolk, Charles Henry Delamain, of Rancho, La Gacha, Musquiz, Coahuila, Mexico, eldest son of the late Col Delamain, CB, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Lieut-Gov Bombay, to Lucy, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart.

DUNNETT—CRABBE—August 22, at St Paul's, Worthing, T E Dunnett, of Ealing (late of Broxbourne), to Constance Marion, youngest daughter of the late John Crabbe, of Elkadna and Brownlow, Ceylon, and Mrs Crabbe, of Worthing, and granddaughter of the late Capt Harris Peckover Thompson, 15th Madras Native Infantry.

EGERTON—ASKEW ROBERTSON—August 22, at Norham Church, Raleigh Gilbert, Capt Q O Corps of Guides, second son of Sir R E Egerton, KCSI, CIE, to Bridget Watson, eldest daughter of Mr and the Hon Mrs Askew Robertson, of Pallinsburn and Ladykirk.

HILL—COTTRELL—August 21, at St Helen's, North Kensington, Joseph Robert, Indian Staff Corps, son of the late Charles Henry Hill, Esq, of Cholmondeley, Cheshire, to Agnes Isa Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Count Henry Cottrell, Chamberlain to the Duke of Lucca.

DEATHS.

KIERNANDER—August 27, at 27, Sussex-square, Brighton, William Coleridge Kiernander, Surgeon-Major, late of H M 16th Bombay Native Infantry, aged 53.

SANDEMAN—August 22, at West Mains, Sunninghill, Ascot, Mary Anne Sandeman, widow of Julius Sandeman, formerly of Cachar, India, and daughter of the late William Cobbett, of Sunbury, aged 60.

STEWART—August 27, at Juniper-green, James Raphael Stewart, of 31, George-square, Edinburgh, fifth son of the late Major William M Stewart (22nd Regt, N I), of Ardvorlich, Perthshire.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1894.

The programme with which her Majesty's Ministers met Parliament last March, was only fulfilled to a very limited and partial extent during the session which closed on August 25. Of the ten measures promised in the Queen's Speech two—the Local Veto Bill and the Bill dealing with the Scotch Church—were never introduced. Four did not reach the second reading stage; one—the Period of Qualification and Elections Bill—failed to get into committee; one, the Irish Evicted Tenants Bill was lost, as Mr. Punch says, in "Peers' Pool," after its progress through the Commons had been accelerated by that modern instrument of Parliamentary majorities—the guillotine. The Scotch Local Government Bill and the London Equalisation of Rates Bill are of the ten promised measures the only two which have been placed on the statute-book. But in addition to these more than thirty other Bills (including the one which provoked the most discussion) not mentioned in the Queen's Speech have passed into law. The details of the Scotch Local Government Bill were relegated to the consideration of a Grand Committee, composed of all the Caledonian members, with a very few added from other sections. The number of the latter was, however, subsequently increased. The Act, as amended, gives to Scotland the machinery of parish councils bestowed upon England and Wales in the previous session, with similar duties and powers. But it goes further than the English Act in that it establishes a separate Local Government Board for Scotland. The act for equalising the rates of London empowers the County Council to levy a rate of sixpence on the rateable value of all parishes, and to re-distribute the funds amongst the parishes in sums proportionate to their population. The effect of this will be to constitute a contribution from the wealthy districts of the metropolis to the poor ones. The sanitation or lighting of Whitechapel will now be contributed to by the residents of Kensington. Literally speaking, the "biggest" measure of the year is the one codifying all the laws relating to merchant shipping; the Act which contains no less than 750 clauses, repeals all or part of no less than forty-eight previous measures, and puts under one comprehensive code the shipping law of the Kingdom. Its compilation engaged Mr. Mundella from the time the present Government came into power until the commencement of the session. Another measure, prepared by the Minister whose connection with the New Zealand Loan Association has blighted a career of usefulness, was the one dealing with the vexed question of railway rates. Under this Act if complaint is made that rates have been enhanced since the schedules of 1892 were fixed, the railway company must prove, not only that the increase is legal, but also that it is reasonable. If efforts towards conciliation on the part of the Board of Trade are unavailing, the dispute is to be determined by the Railway Commissioners, who have no power to award costs against the complaining party unless the appeal is "frivolous and vexatious." The book of rates must be open to inspection, and copies of the same must be supplied by the companies on demand.

The widespread misfortunes caused by the Liberator frauds—denominated by Mr. Stockwell Watts as the "biggest crime of the nineteenth century"—and similar disasters have led to the passing of an Act designed to prevent the abuse of the existing English law, by which building societies extend their operations into fields which do not legitimately fall within their province. Building societies can not longer advance money on second mortgages, or carry on a banking business. Ballotting for advances is prohibited in all new societies, and power is given to members of existing societies to abolish the practice. At least one auditor will have to be a public accountant; and fuller annual statements of accounts than at present have to be given. The powers of the Registrar are so extended that he may call an independent meeting of the members, and under certain circumstances may dissolve the society. Three measures directly affecting the working classes were passed—the first places quarries under inspectors of metalliferous mines; the second gives greater protection to coal-miners; and the third enables the Board of Trade to hold enquiries into all accidents happening in works of railway and canal construction. Bills have also been passed for the protection of shell fish; for giving effect to the Behring Sea Treaty with the United States; for consolidating all the laws dealing with the diseases of animals; and for repealing in whole or in part nearly five hundred laws which had expired, become obsolete, or were superseded, or virtually repealed by other Acts. Another measure provides for the transfer from the Board of Trade to the Board of Agriculture of the power to prosecute under the Merchandise Marks Act in all cases affecting agricultural or horticultural produce. The "Children's Charter" of 1888 has been further strengthened by an Act increasing the possible penalties for the ill-treatment of children from three months' imprisonment to six months and five years' penal servitude. The liability of parents is extended to step-parents, and the age of protection for boys is raised from fourteen to sixteen. One very curious measure was the Zanzibar Indemnity Act, rendered necessary by the fact, that while the late Sultan of Zanzibar knew enough of the West to invest money in the Bank of England, he did not take the precaution to make his will. The only measure of any public importance relating to India was the Act which enables railway companies in this country to pay interest out of capital during construction. The consent of the Secretary of State must first be obtained, and the interest must in no case exceed four per cent. Amongst the Acts for which private members were responsible the one which has excited the greatest interest is the one forbidding any civilian to wear a military or naval uniform, or any imitation of them, under a penalty of £5, or double that amount if the offender wears the uniform under circumstances calculated to bring it into contempt. Mr. Labouchere talked some time ago of sending five hundred chimney sweepers to the Upper House, but instead of doing his best to carry out this idea he has taken measures to send the poor sweeper to the police court instead. By the initiative of the senior member for Northampton, any chimney sweeper, who shouts in the streets, knocks at a door, rings the bell, or uses any noisy instrument for the purpose of gaining employment is liable to a penalty of ten shillings for the first offence, and double that sum for the second.

But the measure which more than any other will render memorable the session of 1894 is the Finance Act, which gives effect to Sir William Harcourt's third budget. To provide for a deficit of nearly two and a-half millions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed three large operations, in consonance with certain Radical principles, of which a great deal was heard at the General Election. These operations were the consolidation, aggregation, and graduation, for purposes of duty, of all property, real and personal, settled and unsettled, passing on death; the raising of the income-tax from sevenpence to eightpence, accompanied by abatements at the lower end of the scale, which frittered away six-sevenths of the amount raised by the added penny; and an increase of the drink duties by sixpence per gallon on spirits, and sixpence per barrel on beer. It should be explained that the estimated deficit was mainly due to the provision of more than three millions additional expenditure on the navy. So numerous were the interests involved by these proposals that they were only enacted after a prolonged discussion extending over thirty-four days. The greatest objection to Sir William Harcourt's drastic scheme came from members for agricultural constituencies, who strongly protested against the heavy burden cast upon the land and a residential gentry by the imposition of the new estate duty on aggregated property, largely consisting of practically unsaleable land. But the Government carried the day, and to arrive at the amount of death duty payable, estates are to be valued by aggregating demesnes, mansions, pictures, and heirlooms. One amendment to the Budget, however, excepts gifts for public objects from the aggregation principle. Another alteration, made in deference to some strong representations from the Agents-General, is that in the case of personalty held in the colonies, an allowance is to be given where the property has already paid colonial duty and the colonial administration had entered into reciprocal arrangements with the mother-country. In the course of the discussion Sir William Harcourt enumerated in deference of the democratic principle of graduation, a doctrine never before, we believe, put forward by a Chancellor of the Exchequer—that a man's title to his property, ceasing at his death, can only pass to his heirs or assignees by a fresh grant from the State, and that in making such a grant the State has an anterior title to what it may consider its share over any claimants by descent or testament. The belief, that when the Finance Bill went to the House of Lords it would be refused, a second reading proved to be groundless. Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire contented themselves with protesting against a system of graduated taxation calculated to lead to the closing of the stately and ancestral homes of England, and made no attempt to force a constitutional question by rejecting, or even mutilating in the smallest degree, a financial measure. When Parliament assembled last March no one supposed that the Liberal Government, with its small and factious majority, would live throughout the session, but the Ministerial boat has succeeded in weathering the storm and has gained the harbour of the recess, where it will probably lie at peace until the time comes to embark once more, with a crew whose loyalty is uncertain, upon the dangerous Parliamentary sea.

Mr. Alexander, Secretary of the Anti-Opium Society, who recently returned from the visit he paid to China, after leaving India, is just now very much *en evidence* at home. In magazine articles, conversations with newspaper interviewers, and in other ways he is doing his best to resist the reaction that has sprung up as the result of the damaging evidence given before the Royal Commission in India; but he will find he has an uphill battle to fight. The organ of the party declares that there has never been more enthusiasm—"sober, chastened, earnest enthusiasm"—in the anti-opium ranks than now. In proof of this assertion we are told that the fund of £2,000 asked for at the beginning of the year, for special work, has been within £70 fully subscribed. But surely this is not much to boast of considering the number of wealthy men who are enrolled under the discredited banner of Sir Joseph Pease; and, notwithstanding the chastened enthusiasm referred to above, Mr. Alexander finds it expedient to notify that he will only "tell the story of his travels" extending over "nine months and seventeen days"—anti-opiumists, as we know, are nothing if not accurate—"wherever sufficient interest exists to ensure a good attendance." *A propos* of Lord Brassey's announcement in the House of Lords that the report of the Commission will not be presented until November, the *Friend of China* charitably remarks: "Thus is accomplished the real object with which the Commission was successfully urged by the India Office upon the Government and by Mr. Gladstone's Government upon the House of Commons, *viz.*, the delay of any effective Parliamentary action to put an end to the opium traffic with China. The opium revenue will have been saved for two years; and that is an achievement of which doubtless the India Office feels proud." By the way, we see that, although the Society is so angry with the Government for having shelved the question by the astute device of a Royal Commission, it still retains on its General Council a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Arnold Morley. Mr. Alexander was interviewed the other day by a London paper, and he was asked if he could deny that a very large number of British medical men in India have adopted honestly the opinion that the practice is harmless, and even in some cases beneficial? He did not deny it, and accounted for the fact in this way: "A great deal of evidence before the Commission went to prove that the habit of opium taking in India is always discreditable; opium eating is much less so than opium smoking, and is more or less tolerated in the case of men who are growing old. The consequence is that those who take opium make excuses for doing so, and the medical men have too carelessly accepted these excuses." Further, he was ready to admit that there is some amount of non-malarial efficiency in opium. But no medical men, he averred, would advise opium to be taken against malaria, for two reasons—first, because there is a danger, amounting to a practical certainty, that the consumer will become a slave to the habit; and, secondly, because there is an infinitely better and perfectly safe remedy in quinine. Asked what he thought would be the effect of the evidence given before the Commission on the prospects of the Anti-Opium Society, he said he did not think it would do them harm. It was practically official evidence *vs.* missionary evidence, and he believed that the British public will support the missionaries rather than the officials. However, their work would progress on the old lines, so long as the missionaries in China go on telling them that opium is one of the greatest hindrances to their work, and so long as the Chinese Government declares that it is unalterably opposed to a traffic that it is practically unable to do anything to stop.

The *British Medical Journal* publishes a forecast of the Opium Commission report, which, it states, may not be expected this side Christmas. The *Journal* believes that the report will not be found to differ greatly, either in weight of evidence or in the character of the conclusions (which are in favour of the frequent usefulness, general harmlessness, and rarity of mischief from the use of opium in India) from its own recently re-published reports on the use of opium in India, collected from the replies of a hundred and twenty leading Indian doctors and magistrates to a detailed schedule of questions issued by Mr. Ernest Hart. The evidence taken by the Commission as well as that taken by the *British Medical Journal*, it holds, has proved to be accepted in quarters previously the most easily moved by prejudice and one-sided statements, as conclusive against any State interference with the present growth and use of opium in India. Not only, it is declared, would such interference be highly dangerous and threatening in its political and social results, but any substitutes, such as alcohol, ganja, or haschish would be productive of incalculably evil results without any corresponding benefits. The *Journal* states that the report will be unanimous, but we are inclined to doubt this. The *Journal* makes a comparison between the cost of the Commission and its own inquiry—the latter cost about £40, and that of the Commission at least £40,000. Our contemporary's method of proceeding, by schedules of detailed questions, had at least the advantage of economy, and if adopted as a preliminary measure by the Government would probably, it thinks, have prevented the issue of this costly roving Commission. It had the further recommendations of compactness and promptitude, for the whole business of preparing the schedules (under the most varied and best advice), receiving and analysing the answers, and publishing them, was carried through in three months, the *Journal* declares the opium question to be dead—killed by the clear light of independent and ubiquitous inquiry from skilled and disinterested witnesses.

We hear from home that the old quarrel between the two rival International Congresses of Orientalists has broken out afresh. Baron Textor de Ravisi, in his double capacity of President of the Committee of Permanence, and French delegate at the Tenth International Congress held in Lisbon in 1892, has circulated a formal protest against the projected International Congress of Orientalists to be held in Geneva, in September next, or rather against the proposal of its promoter and president, Professor Naville, to confer on the latter gathering of the learned the official description of "Tenth International Congress of Orientalists, Geneva, 1894." M. de Ravisi says that her Majesty Queen-Victoria refused to accept the reports that were formally presented to her of "the so-called Ninth International Congress," held in London in September, 1892, under the presidency of Professor Max Muller, because the latter Congress had resumed the expression "Ninth" after its promoters had given an assurance, through Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, that they had abandoned that title. All the old dispute is likely to be reviewed again, and science must suffer through the petty jealousies of individual Orientalists.

Some instructive facts regarding the vexed question of cramming appear in the annual report of the Civil Service Commissioners. Of the fifty-six young gentlemen who a year ago successfully competed for the Indian Civil Service, sixteen had completed a full University course and entered for examination without any special preparation beyond that afforded by their own colleges or University teachers; seven had dispensed with special preparation, but had not completed a full University course; twenty-one had in addition to a University course of greater or less duration been specially prepared; while a dozen relied entirely on coaching. The total number of candidates was hundred and seven, or about two for each vacancy. One, and only one, of last year's probationers failed in the final examination, and he came to grief in literature. A new examination for berths in the Indian Police Service was instituted last year. There were seventy candidates, of whom ten on subsequently passing a qualifying examination in riding were selected for appointment. The Police Examination is almost identical in character with that for the Indian Forest Service.

Mr. Provand, the member of Parliament, who has his eagle eye upon Indian factory regulations, and who strongly opposed the renewal of the P. and O. contract, recently moved for a return of the estimated weight of mails despatched from the United Kingdom last year. The countries are divided into four groups, one of which is formed by the Australasian colonies, another by India and other Eastern States, a third by the United States and North America generally, and the fourth by Canada. The amounts for India, &c., are as follows:—"Letters and postcards 912 cwt. as compared with 2,919 cwt. sent to North America; books, papers, patterns, &c., 15,388 cwt.; and parcels 2,810 cwt. Mr. Provand, who was at one time engaged in commercial pursuits in China, is a man of considerable energy, but his fellow members say that he fritters away his opportunities, and so long as he stands alone, the P. and O. Company (who have just been trying the speed of their fine new steamer Caledonia) need not be afraid of losing their subsidy.

The mail-steamer Peninsular made so short a stay at Aden that very little was heard concerning the detained Japanese warship beyond the fact that the British authorities are still keeping it "in custody." As the seizure, although in Indian waters, was made by officers of her Majesty's Navy, instructions in regard to the matter come from the Admiralty Office, and not from the Government of India.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

APPOINTMENT OF BRITISH ATTACHES TO THE BELLIGERENT HEAD-QUARTERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Captain N. W. H. du Boulay, of the Royal Artillery, and Surgeon-Colonel Taylor have been ordered by the War Office to proceed to the head-quarters of the Japanese forces, and Captain A. E. J. Cavendish, of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and Surgeon-Captain James to the head-quarters of the Chinese forces as British Attaches.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE COREAN WATERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 14.

The Russian Squadron, which has been ordered to the Corean waters, is under the command of Admiral Tyrtoff.

The Squadron is comprised of twelve vessels of all descriptions.

REPULSE OF THE JAPANESE.

TIENTSIN, SEPT. 15.

The Japanese tried to surprise the Chinese Camp at Pingyang, on the 12th instant, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF DELAGOA BAY BY TRANSVAAL.

MR. CECIL RHODES BAFFLED.

It is stated that a Syndicate has bought the Port of Delagoa Bay from the Portuguese Government, on behalf of Transvaal.

The Bay is available for vessels of large tonnage, and the Olifants or Krokodil river, flowing into it, is navigable for steam launches for a considerable distance. The Transvaal border begins fifty-two miles inland. Consequently, Delagoa Bay will give the independent Dutch State a commanding position in South Africa, baffling the plans of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of the Cape and the Chairman of the British South Africa Company.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The representatives of the Syndicate who bought the Port of Delagoa Bay, declare that the purchase is purely a commercial venture, in which the Transvaal Government is not interested.

THE CRUISER RINGAROOMA.

Advices received from the New Hebrides State that H. M.'s cruiser Ringarooma, which was ashore on the reefs, off Mallicollo Island, has floated.

The damage to the vessel is of a slight nature.

THE PEARY POLAR EXPEDITION.

News has been received that the steam-ship Falcon, one of the Newfoundland sealing fleet, has arrived at St. John's (Newfoundland), bringing home safely Lieutenant Peary and his party from their head-quarters, at Bowdin Bay, Inglefield, and Gulf of Greenland, after a most adventurous and successful campaign in the Polar regions.

Lieutenant Peary who was accompanied by his wife, and by a young Norwegian, returned to the north coast of Greenland in August last. Lieutenant Peary and the Norwegian explored the Archipelago which stretches north from Greenland, and another party explored the north and north-eastern shores of Greenland.

The expedition experienced cold beyond that recorded by any previous explorers in the Polar regions, and many dogs belonging to the party were frozen solid during the explorations.

SERIOUS OUTRAGE BY THE MOORS ON BRITISH AND DANISH VICE-CONSULS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Serious news has reached here from Morocco.

A party of Moors attacked the British and Danish Consulates at Casa Blanca (Dar-el-Baida), and afterwards stripped the Vice-Consuls of the two Powers of their clothing.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CAIRO.

ACQUITTAL OF TWO PASHAS WHICH KITCHNER PASHA REFUSES TO CONFIRM.

CAIRO, SEPT. 14.

The court-martial on Chawarbi Pasha, Hussein Pasha, and six slave-dealers has been concluded.

The court acquitted the two Pashas of "dealing in slaves," notwithstanding the conclusive evidence brought forward in support of the charge.

Other prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six to eighteen months.

Brigadier-General Kitchner Pasha, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, has refused to confirm the acquittals.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DELEGATIONS.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, SEPT. 16.

The members of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations were received by the Emperor Francis Joseph to-day.

Replying to the customary addresses from the Presidents, his Majesty referred to the more tranquil condition of the situation, which existed at present in Europe, and alluded to the very friendly relations of Austro-Hungary with all Powers. Notwithstanding these facts, the Emperor said, it was necessary for the Government to continue the Empire's programme of armaments.

THE BALUCHISTAN COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Intelligence received to-day from the British Commissioner of the Baluchistan Commission is again favourable. The chief part of the work has been concluded, and nothing has occurred to delay the work from being carried out as speedily as possible.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

There has aleady been considerable legislation in connection with the ruling of domicile as regards the exchange compensation allowance, and it has been found that Act 10 of 1865 cannot be faithfully followed as so much difficulty has been encountered by the Government in deciding the question of domicile by this Act, and the Act, as it now stands, cannot be adopted for the purpose. The decision of the Government will not be published for a considerable time as the matter is one requiring explicit and careful ruling.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The conversion of the four per cent. Loans in India on the 13th September, amounted to 88 lakhs of rupees. In England 5·44 lakhs were converted between the 27th August and the 14th September, of which 4·93 lakhs were of the 1854-5 Loan.

THE RIOT IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

The city is quiet now. The leaders of the party waited on Mr. Ommaney, District Magistrate, this morning.

THE POLO DINNER.

The Polo Dinner came off last night.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Presidency Rifle Association meeting will be held on the Wanowree ranges, on November 16 and 17. The Pool meeting commences on the 19th, all individual matches being fired first and completed on Saturday, the 24th, the prize-giving taking place on the 30th. The firing of individual matches straight will, it is hoped, enable more volunteers to attend.

THE GOVERNOR'S S. M. COUNTRY TOUR.

On 7th October, his Excellency Lord Harris will make a tour in the Southern Mahratta Country, visiting Amednugger, proceeding *via* Sholapur to Akalkot, where he will stay for two days, and stopping for one day at Bijapur, on the 14th. His Excellency proceeds on the 15th to Belgaum, stopping there for the 17th and 18th, and proceeding thence on the 20th to Mahableshwar. Colonel Harris, Military Secretary; Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary; and Surgeon-Major Martin will accompany his Excellency.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 15.

It is understood that Surgeon-General Rice succeeds Sir Joseph Fayrer as president of the Medical Board of the India Office, Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn replacing Surgeon-General Rice, with the Government of India.

THE WAZIRIS.

A great jirgah of the representative Waziri tribesmen was to have been held this week at Kaniguram, the chief village of the country, to discuss the relations of the tribe with the Indian Government. The result is not yet known, but it is doubtful whether certain sections will abandon their hostile attitude.

THE KACHIN HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 16.

No military expeditions are contemplated to the Kachin Hills this year, but civil officers will go on tour with the usual military police escorts.

SURRENDER OF TWO BURMAN DACOITS.

Two members of the troublesome dacoit gang in the Katha district have surrendered.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

THE final match in the football tournament was played this afternoon, between the Royal Scots (from Belgaum) and the Deesa Detachment of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The former won by seven goals to one. The game opened by some very rapid play on the part of the Royal Scots, and in the first quarter-of-an-hour four goals were notched to them, and one to the Lancashire, and in a few minutes one more was scored by the Scots. The backs of the Detachment played an exceedingly good game, or the defeat would have been worse than it was. In the second half-time the Scots kicked two more goals bringing their score to seven. The sides were:—Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Deesa Detachment.—Pte. Aspinal, goal; Pte. Finn ahd Pte. Brindle, backs; Ptes. Robinson, Swarbrick, and Winders, half-backs; Pte. Jenkinson and Pte. Nelson, right wing forwards; Lce-Corpl. Kirby, centre forward; and Pte. Edsforth and Pte. Bennett, left wing forwards. Royal Scots.—Pte. Sharman, goal; Ptes. Goring and Samson, backs; Ptes. Stewart, Reynolds, and McEwan, half-backs; Ptes. McMurray and Monteith, right wing forwards; Pte. Jenkinson, centre forward; and Pte. Ryan and Lieut. Nash, left wing forwards.

When the game closed his Excellency Lord Harris handed the Cup over to the winning team, and said that this was the fifth year in which he had had the pleasure of presenting the Cup to the winning team, and on each occasion he had the pleasure of congratulating the teams on the unfailing good temper displayed throughout the tournament. This was, he believed, the first year that the Cup had not been won by a regiment quartered in Poona. But good things, as they all know, could come from Belgaum, They had the hounds from that place, and now they had a first-rate football team. Those who have watched these games throughout the tournament would agree with him, that seldom, if ever, had better play been seen than the clever play the Royal Scots had shown on this occasion. He congratulated the Loyal North Lancashires on having so pluckily trained an eleven from their Detachment in Deesa. "Lads," said his Excellency, "I congratulate you on the game you played, and the Royal Scots on having won the Cup." He hoped that next year, if they were not in Belgaum they would still send a team to try and hold the Cup. The proceeding concluded with three cheers for his Excellency.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

THE annual dinner in connection with this now important event came off on Saturday evening at the Gymkhana, and was a very billiant affair. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief occupying the chair. After the usual loyal toasts General Nairne proposed the health of the winning team, and spoke about their successful polo career in India. The toast was received with musical honours. Captain Carew responded, and proposed the health of the Durham Light Infantry team, the most sporting infantry team in India, which was also received with musical honors. Captain DeLisle returned thanks, and in turn proposed the Poona Horse to which Dr. Stewart replied proposing the health of the Bombay team, Mr. Prevost responding. The Maharaja of Jodhpur also made a speech. Captain Carew proposed the health of the chairman. The dinner was an excellent one, and the festivities were kept up till midnight.

NASSIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

THE golf tournament continued on Wednesday in charming weather. Mr. Fry won the Nassik Gymkhana Cup with the good score of 92. Mr. A. Shewan and Major Tidy tied for the second prize with 94. Mr. Shewan won on playing off the tie. The Ladies' Putting Competition was won by Mrs. Frazer. The average of scores is much lower than that of the two last years. The handicapping so far has been excellent. The scratch foursomes advertised for Thursday fell through for lack of sufficient entries.

On Thursday morning, the handicap for the President's Cup was played off in excellent weather. Mr. Renton, scratch, and the Rev. Mr. Gray, with a handicap of six strokes, tied with scores of 92, the former gentleman's second round being 44, Mr. J. B. Fry and Mr. A. Shewan, both scratch, tied for the third prize. On playing off the ties Mr. Renton won the Cup, Mr. Gray, the second prize, and Mr. Fry, the third. The Honorary Secretary's Cup for Ladies was won by Mrs. Frazer with the good score of 101. In the first round of the handicap foursomes all the stratch couples were defeated, three out of the four matches, however, being very close ones. The entries are still very poor.

BOMBAY ROVERS.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE opening match in the above tournament will be played off on the Cooperage ground this evening, the competing teams being the Welsh Regiment from Trimulgherry and the 7th Hussars from Mhow. The kick-off will be at 5 p.m. Referree, Lieutenant D. F. Tullock, R.A. Members and subscribers who have not yet received their tickets will obtain them at the gate.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 31.

IN the first week of a Parliamentary Recess, especially after a session which, as the Queen's Speech says, has been little less than a prolongation of the previous one most persons would be glad to forget all about politics. But that has not been our good fortune this year. The "exhausting labours" of her Majesty's faithful Lords and Commons—I am not sure that the Lords found their labours very exhausting—came to an end on Saturday; but ever since then men's minds have been as completely absorbed by our party struggles as if the Leglislature was still sitting. For this state of things we have first to thank the organisers of last Sunday's demonstration in Hyde Park against the House of Lords, and next the interest aroused by the Leicester Election. As to the "demonstration," it was quite the most insignificant thing of the kind we have seen for a long time; and if the exceedingly poor show made by the Metropolitan opponents of the hereditary chamber is indicative of the feeling of the country generally, Lord Rosebery may well wish to wait a little longer before leading his forces against the much-abused peers. Everything (except perhaps funds) seemed to favour the promoters of the demonstration; the affair had been "boomed" for weeks past in the approved manner; and the weather was perfect. And yet to give an outside estimate, only one thousand five hundred persons assembled on the Thames Embankment to march in procession to the Reformer's Tree. The speechifying was confined to a rather small and curious assortment of M. P.s—the ever-willing Mr. Naoroji, the fiery Mr. William O'Brien, the eccentric Dr. Tanner, and the illustrious Joseph Arch—together with a number of private individuals whose names are for the most part utterly unknown to the public. The failure of the demonstration may be partly accounted for by the fact that these open-air gatherings have become stale, but when every allowance is made, it is impossible to account for the apathy of Londoners, except on the ground that they are up to the present indifferent to the iniquities of what Dr. Tanner with characteristic good taste described as the House of Bastards. There are politicians who cannot understand this indifference; but if they reflected a moment they would see that the people of London outside the not inconsiderable section of the community that hails from the Sister Isle care no more about the rejection of the Evicted Tenants Bill than they do about the unceremonious way in which Mr. Fowler squashed the House of Commons resolution in support of Simultaneous Examinations. "Wait till the Lords refuse to pass a Disestablishment Bill or some other measure that the Englishman is interested or understands," we are told. I do not say what might happen if the peers declined to allow one man one vote, but I am inclined from careful observation to agree with those who say that the constituencies as a whole would regard with composure the hostility of the peers to a Welsh, a Scotch, or even an English Disestablishment Bill. Still although only irresponsible persons are clamouring for the abolition of the House of Lords, reform of that assembly will come sooner or later in one shape or another. The Liberals are committed to depriving the peers of their veto, and the Irish members, without whose assistance Lord Rosebery cannot carry on the Government, are, judging from the speeches delivered this week by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon, determined upon this as an irreducible minimum.

It is rather remarkable all things considered that the question of the House of Lords has scarcely been referred to in the contest that has just taken place at Leicester. The leading Ministerial organ admits this as a melancholy circumstance, and calls upon the Liberals to close their ranks in support of an idea that unites them more than anything else. The worst of the matter is that the Labour Party, who have shown that in Leicester at all events they are not contemptible in point of numbers, openly declare that, while they are not enamoured by the hereditary principle, they think the House of Commons is just as much in need of reform as the other place. Compared with the fact that, owing to the action of the Labour party the Conservative candidate came within about 200 of the second Liberal candidate in what has hitherto been considered the most Liberal borough in England, the point raised by Sir Henry James as to the illegality of having a double election with two separate writs, though it may lead to a fresh contest, and is being much discussed, fades into insignificance. The *Daily Chronicle* says "I told you so," and warns the leaders of the Liberal party that if they do not somehow conciliate the Labour party disaster is inevitable. But the action of the "Northern Whig Baronets" (as they are called) in regard to the Miners' Eight Hours Bill shows that it is one thing to give advice and another to act upon it. Lord Rosebery's task has become increasingly difficult, and if he can succeed in reconciling the conflicting interests of which I have spoken to say nothing of the other difficulties he has to surmount, he will prove himself a statesman of greater resource than he now has the credit of being.

The statement made by the *Bombay Gazette* as to the alleged intention of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree to offer himself as a candidate for the House of Commons in the Conservative interest at the General Election has been copied into many of the journals here, and is attracting attention among the few Parliamentarians now in town. So far nothing has been definitely settled. Some people think that Mr. Bhownuggree should be invited to stand for Central Finsbury against his co-religionist, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. There is something to be said for the suggestion, but I do not think it will be acted upon, as the Conservatives of the division are already provided with a candidate, who has been nursing the constituency for some time past in the hope of wresting the seat from the Liberals when Lord Rosebery appeals to the country. If Mr. Bhownuggree succeeds in his desire to become a member of Parliament, he will have to be very energetic to beat Mr. Naoroji in the division lobby. There were two hundred and forty-six divisions in the House in the session that has just come to a termination. The member for Central Finsbury was absent from only a score of these, and he would not have missed one but for political engagements away from Westminster. With the exception of Mr. Causton, one of the Government whips, Mr. Naoroji has, I believe, a higher record than any other Metropolitan representative. His achievement is very creditable to him, but those who disagree with his views will probably think that he would have been better employed if he had stayed away from more divisions. Whatever else may be said about him, no one can accuse him of being a sluggard in regard to his public duties. Not satisfied with having spent his days and nights during the past six months in the performance of his political work, he is just off to the Hague to attend the International Parliamentary Congress which meets in that city this year.

A conversation that Mr. Blathwayt has had with the Commander-in-Chief in India is given in *Black and White*. Sir George White, he is correctly reported, did not mince matters in explaing his views on one or two of the topics touched upon. For instance, he was not satisfied with merely expressing condemnation of Sir George Chesney's plan of an Indian Sandhurst and Woolwich, but frankly stated what are his real objections to that proposal. "One of our great pulls over our native troops," he said with a forcible sincerity, which very much impressed his interviewer, "is the fact that they have no native leaders." "They have," he went on to say, "courage, arms, and numbers, but they have always failed in leaders. Why then should we educate leaders for them, and fire their ambition to go against us? Picture to yourself a Prince of the blood who might make a mark for himself at such an establishment, and how almost inevitably he would use his training against us, who had trained him." His Excellency spoke in the highest terms of the value of the native army, especially the Sikhs and Goorkhas declaring that with such splendid soldiers he would with confidence encounter any European Army. Mr. Blathwayt ingenuously asked if it was not unfair to retain native officers in their present subordinate position. "No," was the sententious reply; "the native officer lacks initiative to be trusted with anything more than a company; he leans almost entirely on the young British officer." Sir George White expatiated on the importance of India as the finest training school for our young soldiers that we possess, and on the subject of the C. D. Acts used some weighty words that it may be hoped will not be thrown away upon those for whom they were intended. Nothing could exceed the seriousness of the warnings uttered by the distinguished head of her Majesty's forces in India. He respects the motives of the Stansfelds, the Wilsons, and the Stuarts, but solemnly asserts that their action is doing the greatest possible harm. "Within the last two years out of a total of 70,000 men we have admitted into hospital no less than 56,000 suffering nameless horrors." He believes that we are alone among the nations of the world in neglecting to take precautions against the spread of this particular form of disease. "Our neglect," he points out, "may be criminal; we shall in time poison and defile the whole world, and all for the sake of a certain feeling of sentiment." There is not, he says, a general in the Army or an admiral in the Navy, there is not a doctor in the service, or a Catholic or Anglican chaplain who will not bear similar testimony. And that," Sir George White impressively added, "is my message to England, which I hope youwill deliver exactly as I give it to you."

The opinion prevailing in official circles is that whatever recommendations the Select Committee to be appointed next session to inquire into the "financial expenditure" of the Government of India may make, it will be utterly impossible for them to effect any saving at the India Office. It is urged that the Departmental Committee formed in Lord Cross's time to see what reductions could be made in the establishment went very thoroughly into the matter, and that it is impossible without utterly destroying the efficiency of the India Office to go beyond what they advised. If this is the case, it is a pity that the authorities have not taken the public into their confidence a little more, and allowed us to know exactly the precise amount of saving effected as the result of the investigation referred to. Why should there have been so much secrecy about the deliberations of this Committee? It is the old story. There is no department in Whitehall so secretive as the India Office, a tradition probably dating from the time when the rulers of our Eastern possessions were a company of traders who necessarily kept their business operations to themselves. However that may be, it would have been better if the India Office had voluntarily told the world what steps they have taken to cut down their own expenditure rather than have it dragged out of them by means of a Select Committee. In this connection I may mention that Sir William Wedderburn's complaint against Mr. Fowler as to his being the "tool of the India Council" has caused much amusement to those behind the scenes. It is to be hoped for the sake of his reputation as a Parliamentarian, that Sir W. Wedderborn is better informed respecting other topics he deals with in the House of Commons than he is about the interior affairs of the Department presided over by Mr. Fowler.

I have mentioned in previous letters that Sir Auckland Colvin is considered as the most likely man to be chosen for the Secretary of State's Council whenever a vacancy occurs. The Council may not be the useless body that some of its critics contend, but the knowledge of India that some of its members possess is decidedly antiquated, and a little fresh blood is much required. The opinion is gaining ground that in order to enable the Secretary of State's advisers, (or, from what we have seen in recent times, perhaps, I should say so-called advisers) to keep in touch with India, their appointment should only last five years. The reduction to ten years made not very long ago was a good step, but it does not go far enough. Sir James Lyall is also considered to be in the running for a seat in Council, and his services as a member of the Royal Commission on the Opium Trade have certainly improved his chances. He is not like his brother, Sir Alfred Lyall, a man of showy ability; but he is blessed with a sound judgment, and he would be a valuable counsellor to an Indian Minister.

Mr. Wilson Barrett has been delivering his soul on the subject of the moral influence of the stage, to a provincial reporter. "I believe there is," he said, "a religion of the drama. Whatever in art, in song, in poetry, in painting, in oratory, in the expression of emotional sentiments compels our admiration, causes us for a time to forget ourselves or our occupations, and has the effect of raising our minds. The stage concentrates many of the arts and demands, and must have the best services of the writer, the dramatist, the scene-painter, the mechanic it calls to its aid, chemistry in the generation of light and colour for scenic effect; and the employment of all these can, in an hour, give rest to two or three thousand people, divert their thoughts, unbend their minds, unload them from the cares and anxieties that visit them during the day, and send them forth in the morning refreshed and renewed for the work of another day. But this is not all the drama does. The function of the stage, and I say it with all reverence, does not differ materially from that of the pulpit. That the original purpose of either is always carried out I do not for one moment contend; but that their offices are similar, and that the one is the outcome of the other, can easily be established. While I have so many friends in the Church, and believe in it as an institution, I should be extremely sorry to say anything that would be misconstrued as either disrespectful or irreverent. I have reason to believe that I receive more support from the Church than perhaps from almost any other profession."

Representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association have had an interview with Mr. Holland, M.P., on the Indian import duties question. It is thought that in view of the holidays no fresh proposal will be made or considered for at least a couple of months. In the meantime the employers' and operatives' committees are closely watching the matter, and action will be taken thereon if deemed necessary.

Sir Henry Norman not long ago refused the magnificent post of Governor-General of India in order, it was generally understood, to remain at Brisbane, where he was very happy. Sir Henry, however, will, under the Colonial Office regulations soon have to leave Queensland, and, a provincial paper hears, that he will then retire from the public service, in which he has already completed fifty years. It is well known that Sir Henry proved himself an excellent soldier before he took up civil life. He had won a high reputation in the field when he accepted a post at the Horse Guards some thirty years ago, and then he was for many years connected with Indian administration in Calcutta, as well as in London. Ten years ago he went to Jamaica as Governor, and when his term there expired, he accepted the Queensland Governorship.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

THE final tie in this great event came off this evening, the 7th Hussars winning a good game by seven goals and one subsidiary. The Durham Light Infantry scored only one goal. In the first period although the Hussars pressed the Durhams hard no goals were scored. In the second each scored one goal. In the third period the Hussars secured a free hit for a foul which was given in their favour. Before that period ended the Hussars had managed to score two goals. In each of the two succeeding periods the Hussars hit two goals, the Durhams scoring one subsidiary in the fourth period. Two goals more were scored by the Hussars in about five minutes. At the close of the game Mrs. Nairne presented the Cup to the Hussars, Sir Pertab Singh being present. The Cup, worth Rs. 1,000, was the gift of the Maharaja. At the conclusion of the ceremony cheers were given for teams, Mrs. Nairne, Sir Pertab Singh, the latter being chaired by the 7th Hussars. The following are the sides:—

7th Hussars.		Durham L. I.	
Mr. Vaughan	1	Mr. Wilkinson	1
Mr. Wormald	2	Capt. DeLisle	2
Capt. Carew	3	Capt. Murphy	3
Capt. Poore	back	Mr. Luard	back

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's. s.s. Manila (extra), left Suez on the evening of the 14th instant, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay about the 25th instant.

DR. KLIEN reports regarding a supposed choleraic case at Battersea, which ended fatally that the microscopic and cultivation results obtained are altogether negative no evidence of true cholera having been obtained.

COLONEL OLCOTT ON THE THEOSOPHIC PROPAGANDA.

COLONEL OLCOTT, President of the Theosophical Society, arrived in Bombay from England by the mail steamer Peninsular on Saturday. In the course of a long conversation at the rooms of the Theosophical Society, he said that he left Colombo for England on the 24th of May last. While in Europe he visited Germany and organised the Berlin branch of the Theosophical Society. He presided at the sittings of the International Judicial Committee of the Theosophical Society, and also at meetings of the General Council and the Annual Convention of the European Section. He made a tour throughout the North of England, and also visited Dublin where he lectured. He had no rest at all, and the fact that he had to travel so much was a sufficient proof that great interest was manifested in Theosophy, and that the Society was extremely active in the West. In fact, with the growth of time the Society had become a separate living entity, and every year grew more and more independent of the personal characteristics of its officers and members. Deception, treachery, or death of any particular person in the Society could not materially injure it. The movement was rapidly spreading throughout the whole world. The last virgin soil touched was in South Africa, and the one before that was in South America and the West Indies. In fact it seemed as though the ideas which the Society represented had taken hold of the public mind, and every day that hold was growing stronger and stronger as the investigations and study of those ideas went on. The time was not far distant when the organised societies of the women of Great Britain would collectively feel a deep interest in the movement. Already some of the foremost female thinkers and writers had become sympathetic, and in their writings signs of this tendency could be found.

Being asked as to the strength of the opposition to Theosophy, Colonel Olcott replied that no opposition would ever stop the movement, which will continue to prosper in spite of the great efforts of opposing forces such as Materialism, Dogmatism, &c. Comparing the Theosophic creed to the Gohna Lake, Colonel Olcott said it would sweep away all opposition and prosper everywhere. As to the results of Mrs. Annie Besant's late Indian tour, he said that they had been very noticeable. He was quite confident she had made a deep and permanent impression upon the minds of the educated classes of different Indian communities, and had done more to put a stop to the spread of Materialism than any recent lecturer. Mrs. Besant's long acknowledged position as a co-leader of the Materialistic party in Europe gave extraordinary force to her defence of Theosophy and her exposure of the weakness of the foundations of Materialism. He recollected that at Tinnevelly, where the first delivery of her lecture on the "Inadequacy of Materialism" took place, several young educated Hindus—local leaders of the Materialistic party, and until then most bitter opponents of their movement—came together to him and applied for membership. Mrs. Besant is now lecturing in Australasia under the auspices of the famous lecturing agent, Mr. Smythe, of Melbourne, who managed the tours of Mr. Stanley, the African explorer. Her tour will extend to New Zealand and Tasmania.

Colonel Olcott further said that, upon leaving Australia in November, Mrs. Besant will return to India. She will attend the annual Convention of the Theosophical Society at Adyar, and in January will proceed to Calcutta by sea. After spending a week at Calcutta she will go northward as far as Allahabad. In February, she will proceed with him further northward, and make a tour in the Punjab. On the completion of the tour, Mrs. Besant will return to London, and very likely she will return to attend the Theosophical Convention of 1895. In fact, she expects to come to India annually, and to go hence to other parts of the world. Being asked whether Mrs. Besant's strength was equal to such continuous labour, Colonel Olcott replied that she was merciless to herself, and ate and slept so little that he often wondered how she could stand such incessant toil. All her days were occupied in hard work, but she never seemed to fear the breakdown of her constitution.

Being asked whether it was true as stated by some writers that Theosophy was not finding so much favour with educated Hindus, as it did some years ago, Colonel Olcott replied that new branches of the Society were continually being founded. It was quite reasonable that many writers might fall into the error of supposing that the Society was becoming weaker in India. Everybody who knew Oriental character was aware of the fact that Orientals were easily excited to enthusiasm over a new cause, and that they lacked the persistence so characteristic of Western people. We have constantly seen societies, industrial companies, etc., springing up, which created interest for a time and then—being entirely managed by Orientals—died out. But the Theosophical Society was a cosmopolitan one, and the Oriental part of its work was only a fraction of the whole. The Western section being composed entirely of Western people, and the direction of the whole movement being entirely in his hands, there was not the least possibility of its fading out in India, unless the entire movement should collapse. Of this there was not the least probability. They had their ups and downs in India. Temporary causes affected their interests. Branches here and there suffered through the transfer of their active managers to other stations; so that the Indian section was in a perpetual state of change. But one had only to compare the present state of the movement with what it was five, ten, or fifteen years ago, to see that the propaganda did not find such favour with the Hindus now as formerly is not warranted by facts. The Theosophical Society came to India to stay, and stay it would. The prospect of continued success was all the more certain since he saw no probability of the recurrence of scandals such as they had suffered from in the past.

Being questioned as to the recent dispute with Mr. Judge, Colonel Olcott said: The international Judicial Committee was called by me to enquire into certain charges of deception in the matter of alleged Mahatma writing. Delegates from India, America, and Europe attended at the meeting in London, and it was fully intended to try the case upon its merits. But when Mr. Judge informed us as to his line of defence I saw that it was impossible to proceed with the enquiry without violating the fundamental feature of our constitution, *viz.*, the Society's absolute neutrality in all questions of private belief. If we had tried the charges it would have been a trial of Mr. Judge as an individual, not as an official. If the charges were proved he would simply have been convicted of misconduct as an individual, and not as a vice-president. If we establish such a precedent then innumerable members might in future be prosecuted for holding to their ancestral religion, or for entertaining any given opinion about ethical, atheistic, or any other general subjects. There would, in fact, be a likelihood of the Society relaxing its efforts and sinking into some new sect. When this view was presented to the General Council and the Judicial Committee, my colleagues generally saw all the force of the argument, and unanimously voted that the case should not be tried. As a substitute it was agreed that Mrs. Besant and Mr. Judge should each be allowed to make their statement or to give their version of the case, and that this should be printed and the public be left to draw their own conclusions. It has been hinted by some that this was a process of white-washing, but this is entirely false, since both the accuser and the accused were present and ready to go on to the end, but were not allowed to do so for the simple reason that the constitution of the Society had forbidden it. Naturally, there is a difference of opinion amongst the members, some holding to Mrs. Besant's view and some—I think, a large number—to that of Mr. Judge. I myself have taken no sides, being compelled as President to maintain an attitude of judicial impartiality.

Colonel Olcott continued that everything in connection with the movement was very prosperous. The Society comes out of its trial with greatly increased strength, and the future prospects of its progress are daily becoming more and more cheerful.

Colonel Olcott will deliver a lecture at the Novelty Theatre, at 6 p.m., to-day, on "The Ideals of Theosophy," and will leave for Madras to-night.

Last night an entertainment was given in honour of Colonel Olcott by the members of the Society.

A COMPLETE report on the Gohna Lake is to be prepared at once by order of the Government of India, and under the superintendence of the North-West Provinces.

THE CASE OF SURGEON-MAJOR CLARENCE SMITH.

THE PAPERS IN THE CASE.

A PERUSAL of the following correspondence will show that the original account of this case furnished by the *Pioneer* is substantially unshaken, and that a grave, nay, scandalous, miscarriage of justice has taken place.

Surgeon-Major Smith, on the day following his memorable drive in a dog-cart to the Tanjore Club, and the abrupt departure of his guests, forwarded the following voluntary apology to Mr. Clegg of the Madras Civil Service, the husband of the lady in question.

"28th April, 1894.

Dear Sir,—I cannot too strongly express my regret at my conduct towards Mrs. Clegg yesterday. I am most deeply sorry for what occurred. My conduct was altogether inexcusable and unwarranted. I behaved like an infernal cad; but my conduct was quite unpremeditated. Trusting that you will both try to forget, and, in time, to forgive.

I am, etc., etc."

This apology was accepted by Mr. Clegg, as will be seen by one of his letters written during the course of further correspondence. Dr. Smith now heard no more of the incident till the 9th or 10th May, when he received the following G. O. from the Madras Government:—

Ootacamund, G. O. May 7, No. 315.

The circumstances brought to notice by the Collector of Tanjore in regard to the conduct of Surgeon-Major F. C. Smith are such as to convince the Government that the retention of that officer in its service is undesirable.

A medical officer who can behave in the manner that Dr. Smith has acknowledged he did, is unworthy of the confidence of Government.

The Surgeon-General will call upon Surgeon-Major F. C. Smith to at once submit his resignation of the service, and will inform him that should he fail to comply with this order within a week from the date of receipt, his case will be reported to the Secretary of State with the strong recommendation that he be dismissed the service.

(Sd.) E. GIBSON,
for Chief Secretary.

The Collector of Tanjore had forwarded this apology, together with Mr. Clegg's report to the Madras Government, who interpreted this apology as complete corroboration of the charges in the report, and accordingly proceeded to pass judgment, without even communicating with the accused, who was in entire ignorance even of the fact that any report had been made against him.

Dr. Smith, it will be seen, was given seven days to make up his mind as to whether he would resign the service or choose the alternative of being reported to the Secretary of State with a strong recommendation for dismissal. The Madras Government were on the Nilgherris; the Surgeon-General's Office was at Madras; and did he follow the usual official channel of communication in representing that he had been harshly dealt with, the interval allowed him would certainly have lapsed, and then the Madras Government would have carried out their threat about recommending his dismissal to the Secretary of State. In his agitation he immediately started for Ootacamund with the object of interviewing the members of Government, and placing his conduct in a more favourable light. When he reached Ooty, however, he was ordered to forthwith return to Tanjore, and was informed that it would be useless for him to take any steps to obtain a mitigation of punishment, as Lord Wenlock, as well as the Members of Council, were much incensed at his conduct. The doctor therefore at once returned to Tanjore, without even stopping at Coonoor on the way, where his wife and family were staying for the hot weather. Several days of the week's interval which had been allowed him to make up his mind had now passed; so in order to lose no further time he drafted the following memorial to Government in the railway train on the return journey to Tanjore. It should be recollected that he was agitated and distracted beyond measure, and had no one at hand to help and advise him at that critical juncture:—

MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS IN COUNCIL.

From Surgeon-Major F. Clarence Smith, &c., &c.
Tanjore, 12th May, 1894.

Your Memorialist first of all begs to be excused if he has not written this in proper form or style, as he has been granted such a very short time in which to take any steps at all, and he has no one to advice him.

(2). Your Memorialist would beg briefly to state the facts of the case against him:—He made love to the wife of another man on the 28th April. This lady and her husband had not gone to consult him professionally, and they were to have dined with and stayed with your Memorialist till the next day, but that evening, on the return from the drive, the lady told her husband of what had passed. Your Memorialist wrote that night a most sincere and full apology to the husband of the lady, and did all he could to convince them both that he was heartily ashamed of his conduct and heartily contrite. That letter was sent to the husband's hands the first thing the following morning. The next your Memorialist heard of the matter was the order of Government directing him to resign the service in a week's time on pain of dismissal.

(3). Your Memorialist notices that he seems to have been condemned chiefly on his own letter to Mr. Clegg, above alluded to, but he would point out that when he wrote that letter he was not aware that it would be seen by any one else but the person to whom it was addressed, and it was couched in strong terms because your Memorialist felt that he had done wrong, and wished to make the strongest apology possible. The letter was not in reply to any charge, nor, in fact, has your Memorialist seen any papers or letters of Mr. Clegg's even yet.

(4). Your Memorialist, as may be inferred from the above, does not know the precise offence alleged against him; he presumes that they are substantially correct, but he would point out that what took place was in no way connected with his profession, that he never offered any violence, and that the horse-keeper was seated in the same small pony trap as themselves, and within four inches of them the whole time.

(5). Your Memorialist does not wish to make light in any way of his offence, but he would most respectfully and humbly have your Excellency judge if the punishment is not out of proportion to the offence after perusing the whole of this Memorial, but whether it be so or not, your Memorialist throws himself on the mercy of Government.

(6). Your Memorialist has completed sixteen years under the Government, and he has laboured and studied to improve his professional knowledge and skill as to make himself useful in the service. He took two years' furlough from 1891 to November, 1893 (last), and during the whole of that time, he was studying and passing professional examinations. This studying and examinations cost him no little sum and he returned in consequence, having passed the highest possible standard in surgery, besides having taken two degrees, much poorer than when he went, in fact he had to borrow in order to pay his and his family's passage out. He also passed when in Military employ the H. S. in Hindustani, and when in Civil employ, the H. P. test in the language of the District, thereby enabling him the better to treat the natives with whom he would be thrown in professional contact. Your Memorialist was sent for to act as Second Surgeon in the Madras Government Hospital in 1887, and acted for about a year and a half, and was two months afterwards again offered the same appointment by the Surgeon-General. Your Memorialist believes he can appeal to Dr. Sibthorpe to speak as to how he conducted his duties during the time he was in Madras, as that officer was Senior Surgeon at the General Hospital at the time. When one is up-country one is less under immediate supervision, and it is not so easy to show one's abilities. At the end of 1888 your Memorialist was also sent with a demi-official from the Surgeon-General, Dr. Bidie, to Mr. Price recommending him to be put in to act as Sanitary Commissioner while Dr. Laing was away on leave. Dr. Laing's leave was not sanctioned, however. Your Memorialist also acted for three months as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. Your Memorialist is not writing this by way of boasting, but to show that he has worked perhaps about the average, while he has been in the Government service and to its advantage, and he hopes the above may be taken into consideration by the Government when considering his case.

(7). Your Memorialist has not got any money put by during his service, and having lately come out from furlough, he is actually in debt at the present time. Moreover, if he is compelled to retire now, he gets no pension, and will have to begin life over again, having spent the best years of his life in the service of Government, and within a year or eighteen months of being entitled to first pension.

(8). Your Memorialist is most deeply and most sincerely repentant and sorry for what he has done, and desires to apologise in the most unmeasured terms, and if Government will only overlook his offence this time he will *never* give them cause to find fault with him again. Your Memorialist desires to point out that if he is compelled to retire, not only he, but his innocent wife and child, suffer with him, and so far as he can see, can look for nothing but actual beggary and starvation; he does not even see how he will get them to England, nor what he can do with them when he gets them there. Moreover, to add to the fearful embarrassments which would befall him if Government still insist on his retirement forthwith, a governess has been sent for, and is actually on her way out to Madras. Your Memorialist is loath to bring out these details, but, together, they mean absolute ruin.

In the abstract it may possibly seem not unreasonable to demand the retirement of one who has misconducted himself, but your Memorialist would most earnestly ask your Excellency to take into consideration also his service, the fearful mental strain and punishment this and your Government's order has already been to your Memorialist, and the other points I have ventured to bring to your Excellency's notice. Your Memorialist is not mincing matters, but neither is he exaggerating when he says that his compulsory retirement now would mean *absolute ruin* not only to himself but to his family. Your Memorialist would beg to throw himself on the mercy of Government. While acknowledging his fault would most humbly and most earnestly beg that he may not be compelled to retire either now or when he is entitled to pension, as such a fault as he has committed can only occur once in a life time, and even if it were otherwise possible, your Memorialist has had such a lesson already that the Government might perfectly safely rely on him in future. He begs that he may be given another chance in another Civil station, and be allowed to continue in the service. Your Memorialist can assure your Excellency that if only confidence be again placed in him it shall never be found to have been misplaced. And your Memorialist begs to remain, etc., etc.

In reply to this memorial Dr. Smith received the following G. O., modifying the original sentence of compulsory resignation under pain of recommendation for dismissal.

Ootacamund,
Government Order, May 19, 1894. No. 341.

In view of the fact that Dr. Smith has but a comparatively short time to serve to become entitled to his first pension of £292 per annum, and that he has a wife and child dependent on him, H. E. the Governor in Council is induced to show Dr. Smith clemency to the extent of so far modifying G. O. No. 315, dated 7th May, as not to demand his immediate retirement. Dr. Smith will accordingly be permitted to remain in the service until he has qualified for first pension on condition that as soon as this event occurs he will send in his resignation. He will distinctly understand that failure to comply with the stipulation now made will involve an immediate recommendation to the Secretary of State that he be removed from the service. Surgeon-Major Smith must clearly understand that the leniency now shown him is in nowise the result of any change in the views of Government as to his conduct, which is, in the light of his recent communications, regarded with still greater displeasure than before, but is solely due to consideration for his unfortunate wife and the child. Surgeon-Major Smith cannot be allowed to remain any longer in Civil employ; his services will be replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

(Sd.) A. Butterworth.
Under-Secretary.

At this stage the case closes as far as the doctor is concerned in the reference to the Secretary of State; for his original apology to Mr. Clegg and the above quoted memorial, which he submitted to the Madras Government, are the only explanations from Surgeon-Major Smith, which were placed before the India Office—and on these explanations, considered side by side with the charge forwarded by the Collector of Tanjore and the report of the Madras Government, has he been condemned by the Secretary of State, practically unheard. The doctor declares on his word of honour that he simply asked for a kiss, and requested permission to place his arm round the lady's waist. According to the statement of the syce riding behind the dog-cart (which was taken down in writing and duly authenticated by him in the presence of witnesses), Dr. Smith and the lady were conversing during the drive right up to the Club; but he (the syce) never saw Dr. Smith make any attempt to kiss his companion or to place his arm round her waist, nor did he even place her hand in his; the syce, however, is ignorant of English, and consequently can give no account of the conversation. On the other hand, it is understood that the lady has complained of an insult which is of a more serious nature than that which the version of Dr. Smith makes out; but the latter was never informed what this complaint was, and to this day is ignorant of its nature; and stoutly maintains that when he wrote his apology as well as the Memorial to Government he was fully under the impression that the complaint was that he asked for a kiss and to encircle the lady's waist. He avoided specifying the exact deeds in order to spare the feelings of his former guest as much as possible. Under such circumstances one would imagine that a full enquiry should be granted.

In the meanwhile some correspondence passed between Surgeon-Major Smith and Mr. Clegg with regard to an amended apology which the former substituted for his original abject one.

Tanjore, 13th May, 1894.

To R. B. Clegg, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—As my letter of apology to you was entirely private, and was couched in terms which are liable to misconstruction when viewed from an official point of view, I beg herewith to withdraw that letter *in toto*, and to request that you will accept the following in its place. The wording of the former letter of apology has evidently been taken by the authorities to imply the commission of some offence of so grave a nature as to necessitate an officer's being compelled to resign the service. No such offence was committed by me.

AMENDED APOLOGY.

"Dear Sir,—I beg most sincerely to apologize to you and your wife for having, during the infatuation of a moment, so far forgotten myself as to have flirted with Mrs. Clegg when she was in Tanjore on the 28th April last.—Yours very truly,

(Sd.) F. Clarence Smith."

To this Mr. Clegg replied in a letter which will be found below.

Some further correspondence took place, owing to the doctor having asked Mr. Clegg to mention the nature of the charges made against him to Government. Mr. Clegg, as will be seen, declined to disclose the charges on the ground that his report was in the hands of Government, and he did not feel at liberty to communicate its contents.

Surgeon-Major Smith was now ordered to Burma, and on the 6th or 7th June, 1894, he consulted counsel (Mr. Eardley Norton) at Madras; and it was resolved that he should petition the local Government for a reconsideration of the case. In the meanwhile he applied for one month's leave; but was informed on the 12th June that it could not be granted; so he embarked on the following day under orders for Mandalay, whence he was hurried off to Falam. On boardship he wrote a petition to the Madras Government and posted it on the first occasion possible to his counsel in Madras for transmission to Government through the Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer of her Majesty's Forces, Madras. Counsel did not approve of this memorial; he (counsel) had already drafted a memorial which he had posted to the doctor; so he withheld the doctor's composition till Dr. Smith had read and approved the draft memorial. Mrs. Smith, however, called on counsel, and in consequence of what she urged, counsel forwarded the petition (which the doctor had written on board). The Secretary to the P. M. O., however, returned it as informal, and posted it direct to Dr. Smith at Falam. It takes seven weeks before answers to letters can be received at Madras from Falam; so, naturally, much delay arose, and the doctor's Memorial was finally prepared at Falam on July 17, 1894.

In the meanwhile the Madras Government decided on referring the case to the Secretary of State. Dr. Smith was not informed of this move. The announcement of this reference was only made about a fortnight ago in a Madras newspaper. Mrs. Smith, who was residing at Bangalore, read it and telegraphed to Falam informing her husband of the news; he at once wired to his counsel in Madras asking for instructions, and the latter advised him to immediately telegraph to the Secretary of State, asking him to suspend judgment till his Memorial to the Madras Government had been duly received at the India Office. But the Secretary of State had arrived at his decision long before the doctor's telegram reached him—and it is doubtful whether the doctor's Memorial to the Madras Government has even by this time reached Lord Wenlock. The Memorial is here given.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Beilby, Baron Wenlock, G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Madras.

The respectful Memorial of F. Clarence Smith, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., &c., Surgeon-Major, lately District Surgeon of Tanjore, Sheweth:—

(1). Your Memorialist while in charge as District Surgeon of Tanjore was suddenly directed by G. O. No. 315, dated 7th May, 1894, Confidential, to send in his resignation of the service within seven days under penalty of a strong official recommendation to the Secretary of State for his dismissal.

(2) That order was subsequently modified by a second Government Order, Confidential, No. 341, dated 19th May, 1894, extending the time of resignation until your Memorialist shall have qualified for his first pension, immediately on having done which your Memorialist was peremptorily directed to resign.

(3). Of these two orders your Memorialist most respectfully prays a revision, on two grounds: *First*, because he has never been informed, in writing or otherwise, what the charges alleged against him were; he has never been afforded any opportunity of explanation or defence; he does not even now know for what offence he has been punished; and, *secondly*, because whatever he may have done, he is confident that the punishment meted out to him is out of all proportion to any offence.

(4) As throwing some new light on the subject, your Memorialist would respectfully beg to bring the following facts for the consideration of your Excellency's Government:—Some time previous to receiving G. O. No. 315, dated 7th May, 1894, your Memorialist had, unsolicited, written a very full apology to Mr. Clegg, which was, as near as he can remember, as follows:—

1st APOLOGY.

"29th April, 1894.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot too strongly express my regret at my conduct towards Mrs. Clegg yesterday. I am most deeply sorry for what occurred. My conduct was altogether inexcusable and unwarranted. I behaved like an infernal cad; but my conduct was quite unpremeditated. Trusting that you will both try and forget, and, in time, forgive, I am, etc."

The original rough copy your Memorialist has unfortunately mislaid, but the above is in all essential particulars correct, and Government themselves have, I believe, the original, or a true copy of it.

(5). In reply your Memorialist received the following message from Mr. Clegg:—

"Plenty salaams; I will send the answer afterwards."

(6). Your Memorialist understood that his apology had been accepted, and Mr. Clegg, in his subsequent letter, dated May 16 (quoted in full below), distinctly states that he did accept the apology. Suddenly, however, without any notice, your Excellency's Government called upon your Memorialist to resign the service under circumstances which must necessarily entail his moral and pecuniary ruin. He conceives this must necessarily have been on the *ex parte* complaint of Mr. Clegg.

(7). Your Memorialist would respectfully remind the Government of three facts; first, that he apologised at once, without awaiting any communication from the husband; secondly, that his apology was accepted; and, thirdly, that he couched his apology in phraseology so abject that it pains and humiliates him now to read the language of his self-reproach. His regret is as deep and genuine to-day as it was when he penned his apology. But he cannot help feeling that his contrition has induced him to employ terms which, unexplained, are calculated to raise misconception as to the enormity of his offence. He neither intends nor wishes to palliate the impropriety of his conduct. But he respectfully begs the Government will not so annex his apology with allegations made behind his back as to construe it into an admission of such unknown charges as Mr. Clegg may have perferred against him.

(8). On receiving G. O., dated 7th May, 1894, your Memorialist without any delay communicated with Mr. Clegg, and acting upon the impulse of the moment, unaided, and crushed with the terrible anxieties of the situation, he wrote that officer the following letter:—

AMENDED APOLOGY.

"Tanjore, 13th May, 1894.

"Dear Sir,—As my letter of apology to you was entirely private, and was couched in terms which are liable to misconstruction when viewed from an official point of view, I beg herewith to withdraw that letter *in toto*, and to request that you will accept the following in its place. The wording of the former letter of apology has evidently been taken by the authorities to imply the commission of some offence of so grave a nature as to necessitate an officer's being compelled to resign the service. No such offence was committed by me."

"Dear Sir,—I beg most sincerely to apologise to you and your wife for having during the infatuation of a moment so far forgotten myself as to have flirted with Mrs. Clegg when she was in Tanjore on the 28th April last.—Yours very truly,

(Sd.) F. Clarence Smith."

MR. CLEGG'S REPLY.

(9). To this Mr. Clegg replied as follows:—

"Kombakonam, May 16, 1894.

"Dear Sir,—I received your letter dated May 13,1894, enclosing a so-called substituted apology for the one of the 29th April, 1894. Much as I feel for you in your present position, I cannot allow you now, fourteen days after, to withdraw an apology which I believe expressed your genuine feelings at the time, and which was perfectly voluntary on your part. *I accepted that apology, but without any vindictive feeling towards yourself, I considered it my duty to bring the matter before Government.* I do not believe that your conduct was due to the infatuation of a moment, although I accepted your word for it that it was 'unpremeditated.' You now go back on your promise and insult my wife by making an imputation against her that she 'flirted' with you which is false. Now that you have forced my hand by sending up copies of your letters to Government, I am reluctantly compelled to write again and forward my reply.—Yours very truly,

(Sd.) Robert Clegg."

(10). Just as Mr. Clegg has taken umbrage, not unnaturally, at the use of the word "flirted" so your Memorialist fears Government also may have misinterpreted the meaning. Your Memorialist by the unhappy use of that term neither intended any reflection on Mrs. Clegg, nor wished to suggest that his advances were due to any encouragement by that lady. Your Memorialist honestly intended to limit its use to his own action as describing what promoted his conduct not the lady's. Your Excellency will see that your Memorialist has in reality since tendered Mr. Clegg an amply apology for a phrase which he admits should never have been used.

(11). Ignorant of what Mrs. Clegg had told her husband and of what Mr. Clegg may have communicated to the Government, your Memorialist wrote to Mr. Clegg on the 8th June, 1894, as follows:—

FURTHER LETTER TO MR. CLEGG ASKING FOR CHARGES MADE.

Private.

"Dear Sir,—The Government of Madras has, as you are perhaps aware, directed me to send in my resignation under pain of dismissal, within a period of about nine months, an extension of my service and a modification of its original order, given me, I have been informed, from a feeling of commiseration for my wife and child. This sentence even in its modified form, means for me practically ruin, and is the result of some communication made by you to the Government on information afforded you by Mrs. Clegg, directly affecting my conduct and character. I am equally ignorant of the terms of your complaint to Government, and of the terms of Mrs. Clegg's complaint to you. I ask you, therefore, as a matter of justice and fair play to myself, to place me in possession of your report against myself to the Government, and of the communication made to you respecting myself by Mrs. Clegg. My own future and the future of my wife and child are at stake. I must, from regard of their future as much as for regard of my own professional and private honour, make some attempt to mitigate a punishment which is wholly out of all proportion to any offence I either committed or intended to commit. Permit me to make an explanation: In my letter of the 13th May last I enclosed an apology which I asked you to substitute for the earlier one. In that second apology I used the word "flirted" in connection with Mrs. Clegg's name. In so using that phrase I intended no reflection on Mrs Clegg, direct or indirect. Whatever there was of "flirting," and at the most there was very little, it was my intention to limit it to my own action, language, and thoughts. The phrase was unfortunate and should never have appeared. I can only apologise to you for its use if it has conveyed to you or to Mrs. Clegg an impression that I was endeavouring to shield myself or mitigate the impropriety of my conduct by any supposed assent or condonation on your wife's part. My only reason for wishing to withdraw my first apology was that it seemed to me the Government had misconstrued its strong and unqualified self-condemnation into an avowal of gross misconduct, and into a complete acceptance of whatever allegations or reflections you had preferred against me. I wish you to understand that neither then did I desire, nor now do I desire in any way to retract from the completeness and humility of my apology. All that I am anxious to do is to make it quite clear that while I am of the same mind now as I was when I wrote you my first letter of apology as to my conduct, I meant that apology to refer to a state of facts such as I knew had actually occurred, and not to any representation of those facts made, however honestly, without my knowledge, to my superiors. The expression of my regret was avowed spontaneously and in unqualified terms before I had any reason to suppose official notice would be taken of my conduct. Now that I stand upon the brink of ruin and nothing you can do can save me, I repeat that expression of regret in terms as unqualified and sincere. I would ask you to be good enough to send me the documents asked for by return of post, for I have to sail for Burma early next week.—Yours very truly,

(Sd.) F. Clarence Smith.

(12). To this your Memorialist received on the 11th June, 1894, the following reply:—

MR. CLEGG'S REPLY.

"Camp Shiyali, 10th June, 1894.

"Dear Sir,—Your letter on the 11th June. My report is now in the hands of Government, and it is not now within my authority to give a copy of it without their sanction. Your proper course is to apply to Government for the copies you require, and not to me. I can, however, assure you, as you seem to insinuate that facts have been misrepresented, that the simple facts alone were stated plainly, and that Government cannot possibly have put any misconstruction on my report.—Your very truly,

(Sd.) Robert Clegg.

(13.) Your Memorialist—who believes he holds professionally a high reputation in the service—finds himself standing on the brink of ruin, threatened with a sentence which if carried out will practically deprive him of the means of existence. For wherever he may hereafter elect to start a new career, it will be open to private malice or jealousy to suggest that he has been driven out of his profession in India under circumstances which will render any continuation of the practice of that profession impossible.

(14) Your Memorialist therefore prays your Excellency to re-consider the punishment meted out to him—a punishment expelling him from the society of honourable men; debarring him from the practice of his profession; mulcting him in an enormous fine; reducing his profession to the smallest possible proportions; depriving him of the possibility of all return of the monies he has lately spent at home in passing examinations of a high standard; leaving an indelible stain upon his reputation and throwing him out with a wife and child well nigh penniless and certainly in debt.

(15) Your Memorialist further most respectfully submits that he is entitled to be furnished, before he can be punished at all, with a copy of the charges in writing on which the Government has taken action; and (2) with an opportunity for meeting and explaining anything that Mr. Clegg may have reported *ex parte* to the Government. At present he neither knows what those charges are, nor has he been heard in reply. He has indeed addressed the Government, but only under the stress of such grave anxiety and mental torture as unbefitted him for the task of laying his case favourably before the authorities.

He has nowhere pleaded guilty to such accusations as may have been preferred against him. His appeal to Mr. Clegg to tell him what were the terms of his complaint have been fruitless. He has practically been condemned unheard, and without such poor satisfaction as is derived from the knowledge of what the charges are upon which the Government has decided to deprive him and his family of the means of support.

(16). Your Memorialist would again remind your Excellency of the fact of which probably the Government have not been heretofore aware, that Mr. Clegg acknowledges in writing having accepted the original apology. He would also respectfully remind the Government that he has already been most severely punished (1) by the tremendous anxiety and mental worry consequent on the action of Government, and on the awful prospect for himself and his family in the future; (2) by being sent from a first-class station (Civil) where he was well known and much sought after by patients, to Military employ; and (3) by the heavy monetary loss—not to be measured by the difference in pay and allowances, but also by the loss of private practice—and by the heavy expenditure consequent on such a transfer. And he would most respectfully pray Government to reconsider their decision and allow him to return to Civil employ, if not immediately, at least after such period in Military employ as the Government may see fit. He also further most respectfully requests that he may be granted a copy of the charge, couched in regular form, on which he is punished, and your Memorialist begs to remain, —Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servant,

F. Clarence Smith, M.B., F.R.C.S., etc., etc,
Surgeon-Major.

Falam, Chin Hills, July 27.
—*Pioneer.*

THE HINDU-MAHOMEDAN RIOT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

If one may judge from the appearance of the city this morning the worst of the dispute is over at least for a time. Everywhere the shops are open, and the inhabitants are moving about the streets much as usual. The armed police are still stationed at the Daruvala Bridge, and a few police sowars are hovering about, but otherwise there was little to indicate an unusual state of things. The air, of course, is full of rumours and statements of all sorts; some tell of terrible reprisals to come; others, cry peace, when there is no peace. Considering there are about 100,000 inhabitants of the Hindu caste and about 15,000 Mahomedans, the latter have to fight with long odds against them. A good deal of desultory fighting in back streets of this crowded city goes on at times on both sides. Stone-throwing is a form of amusement occasionally indulged. It was found that "someone"—who that personage is will have to be discovered—procured some donkey-loads of stones, and had them placed in heaps round the Someshwar Temple, evidently with a view to repel an attack of the Mahomedans if one were made. Mr. Plunkett had these stones promptly removed. The contending parties shut up in their respective places of worship on Friday—the entrances of their mosques and temples guarded by armed police—the inhabitants peeping out to inspect the passerby, and disappearing again gave the impression of a city in a state of siege. The inhabitants —timid and ferocious alike—had stowed themselves away for the time being. On Friday evening the signs were more hopeful, as in the outlying districts of the city the shops began to be opened, and people were apparently once more on speaking terms. On Saturday this was more pronounced still, only a few of the shops remaining closed. The Gunpati procession, has, of course, to be credited with being the cause of the disturbance, but taken by itself Thursday afternoon's Ganpati procession was apparently a great success. The procession took nearly three hours to pass. The novel procession, for it has never been seen before by the inhabitants of Poona, had many attractive features about it. No rioting occurred during the procession itself, but an hour later a fight took place near the spot where the riot first broke out. The cantonment police, who were stationed in the neighbourhood, speedily put an end to the quarrel. Mr. Phillips, Superintendent of Police, at Ahmedabad, has relieved Major Macpherson of some portion of his duties in the city, Major Macpherson, and the whole of the police, both in the city and cantonment, have had a very hard time of it during the past few days. The statement that his Excellency the Governor had visited the ruined mosque or held any communication with the contending parties, is without foundation. The rumour that the Mahomedans have sworn to have revenge for the outrage at Daruvala Bridge upon the Brahmins exclusively, and that they have no quarrel with the other Hindus may be taken for what it is worth. The Brahmin clerks who belong to the different Government offices go to work in groups. Six of the wounded men still remain in hospital. Two of them are policemen, both badly hurt. There are several cases reported where individuals have been set upon and beaten, but no further arrests have been made. A Mahomedan was rather badly beaten, last night, near Someshwar Peit, but his assailants escaped. It is said that there are about two hundred cases where those who have taken part in the fray have been conveyed to their homes instead of to the public hospital. It is said that a deputation will wait upon Mr. Ommaney, composed of the leading men of both communities shortly. The fourteen men who were arrested on Thursday night are still retained in custody as they are charged with aiding and abetting in culpable homicide not amounting to murder, disturbing people at their religious devotions, and causing grievous hurt to public servants in the discharge of their duties. Five others who are charged with simple rioting and stone-throwing are admitted to bail.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

September 15.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, imperfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The second sitting of the Conference took place, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The numbers present were not so great as on the former occasion.

Mr. Ranchodlal having taken the chair Mr. Sorabji Warden, of Bombay, read a very long and interesting paper, which was listened to with great attention, on the "Industrial Development of India." He reviewed the moral and material condition of India, which has caused so much anxiety lately, both to rulers and ruled. He showed the condition of the decrepit native industries of the country, and explained at some length the abortive attempts made from time to time to carry on European industries on native lines, and how the various industries had failed, owing to the competition from Europe before they were fairly established. A soap factory, a leather tanning establishment, dye-works, paper manufactories, cement-making and tobacco factories had all failed after desperate efforts to live. He showed, on the other hand, that cotton spinning and weaving had flourished chiefly, because it had been carried on on European lines, and English machinists had sold their machines on the system of deferred payment; and that probably the pernicious system of pice per pound commission to the promoters of the mills, whether they worked at a loss or profit, and the system of employing qualified and practical European spinners and weavers and managers at the commencement had made the success of the cotton industry. He referred also to undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources of the country, and gave as a reason that there was a want of enterprise amongst the natives, and that native capitalists would rather not lend their money except at high interest. He said that despite the growing wealth, foreign capital would have to be employed for years to come to develop the rich mines, and establish factories and industries for the manufacture of those article which she has to depend on foreign industries. He considered that the fluctuating rupee had much to do with the reason that foreign enterprise was not being carried on to a greater extent in the country, the fact that India, as a silver-using country had been drawn to the verge of bankruptcy, and that ruin was all but inevitable." Japan and other silver-using countries have prospered because they have no tribute to send to foreign ports; the power to regulate their own finances, while in India, in spite of settled peace and order, the imperial and other military charges for 1893-94 had risen to Rs. 229,500,000. Mr. Warden said that a greater portion of this money might be spent on the internal development of the country. He then said, "We are made poorer every year in our trade. No notice appears to have been yet taken of the fact that swarms of Continental and other European travelling and commercial agents are freely allowed to do business in India without their being either made or called upon to pay anything towards the taxes, or contribute something to the cost of the government of the country, which they periodically visit, and from which they gain a substantial livelihood. From the end of October we see in India commercial agents, who engage a suite of rooms in a hotel, where they open out their goods, roam about the bazaar in the native town, solicit orders, and after taking a good collection of them move on from Bombay to Madras, thence to Delhi, Calcutta, and Rangoon, and finally return to Europe by the end of March or beginning of April, having done within the space of about six or seven months a fair amount of business, on which they earn a good percentage along with a fixed payment from the manufacturers from whom they were sent out. These agents pay nothing towards the taxes, while even the ordinary license tax which a resident merchant or trader has to pay, is not levied from them. Now, in almost all commercial towns of any importance or standing in Europe, there are commercial bureaus, where these travelling agents are made to first present themselves, pay the recognised tax, and are then furnished with a pass to enter the town to do business. These bureaus serve the double purpose—one is that all strangers seeking business within the limits of a particular town are made to pay the taxes; while merchants and others doing business with them can satisfy themselves as to the parties with whom business is done. While out in India, owing to the absence of any such system, the country is left as a free hunting ground for all and sundry from the Continent, who can move about all India with greater freedom than they could be allowed to do in their own States, while control of any sort is absolutely none. If, therefore, our Government were to inquire they would find that here is a source of revenue, compared to which there is nothing more legitimate or just. Here, again, India suffers because she is not the mistress of her finances nor has her Government a potent voice in regulating and controlling her internal and foreign trade. It must be clearly understood that the above observations apply exclusively to the continental and other merchants as distinguished from the British merchants, who, if they do not contribute to the Indian treasury, pay their share of taxes to the British exchequer. An English merchant speaking to me the other day, who saw through the facts, admitted the justice of the observation and added "we English are blind to our own interests." He said further that once he was struck with a shrewd remark made by a German merchant to the effect that "let English people fight with their blood and money, acquire foreign lands, make conquests, and when all is settled and peace and tranquility are established, we enter in the territories so acquired and reap the benefits of a settled and orderly Government."

On the subject of co-operation he spoke very strongly, and quoted the words of Mr. George Jacob Holycake as to what co-operation really meant. He alluded to the success which the movement was making in England, and saw no reason why it should not succeed in India. He noted several instances in which the principle of co-operation had succeeded in India already. In order that the capitalists of India might be induced to invest their money some further inducements were wanting. The speaker said: (1) Endeavours should be made to secure well-meant and well-directed assistance from the State, either in the shape of subsidies, grants, and encouragement to all existing industries; full and free facilities for industries established by the Indians. (2) To induce the Government to look upon the interests of India as paramount over all other considerations, and decide all questions relating to the internal and foreign trade of India as may best promote the material well-being of its people. He pointed to Cooper's Hill College, where a yearly outlay of £10,665 was drawn from India. He said that the college should be established in India, and not in England. He made four or five suggestions, which he considered would forward the good of the country at large. (1) Our capitalists should invest their monies in such industrial concerns as may bring in a safe return of say 5 to 6 per cent. on their investments. (*a*) By active co-operation with Europeans, by employment of efficient managers, and by getting qualified natives under them. (*b*) Small capitalist class may be drawn upon, in the shape of co-operative concerns, artisans and workmen being given share in the profits. (*c*) Establishment of well-organised life insurance societies to be worked in an extended manner on the principles of the death benefit funds. (*d*) Opening of private deposit banks known as parochial saving institutions by which trades and local industries be encouraged. Some of the small commercial and mortgage banks now existing in large cities may be taken as patterns to work upon.

Mr. Warden referred to the work carried on by the Basel Mission at Mangalore, on the Malabar Coast. He mentioned all the different industries which the missionaries carried on, and the good work they were doing among the natives of the country by teaching them the various trades. In his peroration Mr. Warden said: "Though the Indian pagoda tree of old has been shaken dry and bare, and has become withered, yet by careful treatment the little sap of life in it may yet fructify. In their search for gold the alchemists discovered other things, such as gunpowder, china, medicines, etc. If, therefore, in our present financial troubles and difficulties our Government may be enabled to encourage the industrial development of India they will prove to be the veritable alchemists of old."

At the conclusion Mr. Namjoshi gave a long explanation in Marathi of the subject of the paper to some of the members, who do not understand English. One member suggested that the paper should also be printed. After some further discussion, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh read a paper on the "Development of Chemical Industries in India," which will be reproduced hereafter.

The Conference then adjourned till 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* states that a small number of expert army officers have been appointed to test the capabilities of some so-called bullet-proof material that has recently been brought before the notice of the War Office. It has been suggested that the material might be useful for covering valises of soldiers and for other purposes in the field, such for instance, as strengthening earth-works, forming a strong protection around the hospital tents, or a covering for water-barrels and ammunition boxes and wagons. The object of the experts will be to endeavour to determine whether this material can be utilised in this way. The result will be awaited with some interest, for already similar inquiries are being made on behalf of the German army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In June last the Madras Government addressed the Government of India that it may be authorised under Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, to permit the free import by sea of goods proved to be in transit from British territory by rail to Marmagao and thence by sea to Customs ports in the District of South Canara. The Government has accordingly sanctioned the proposed exemption subject to the condition that it does not apply to any specific restrictions in force affecting particular classes of goods; and with the proviso that retrospective effect cannot be given to this exemption.

Her Majesty's steamer Lapwing, under the command of Captain R. A. Storey, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Mauritius, which port she left on the 25th August, calling at Seychelles six days later. The Lapwing on leaving Bombay on the 25th April last, proceeded to Colombo, thence to Trincomalee. The vessel, after remaining here for a week, will proceed to the Persian Gulf, to relieve H. M. S. Sphinx. While the Lapwing was at Mauritius, the Imperial trooper Tamar arrived with men from the Cape, to relieve the 42nd Black Watch. H. M. S. Brisk left Seychelles on the 29th August for Aden, and will relieve the Cossack, the latter vessel proceeding to Seychelles and Mauritius. Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy will leave for Aden on the arrival of the Cossack, transferring his flag to the new flagship Bonaventure at the end of the present month.

The Tenthalagunti man-eater which committed such great havoc in the Nowrangapur Taluk of the Vizagapatam District in 1891-2 and the early part of 1893, and for the destruction of which Government sanctioned a special reward of Rs. 200, has again broken loose. Its depredations having ceased for a portion of last year the rumour went abroad that the beast had died or been killed. The animal has now commenced its depredations with renewed vigour. No fewer than 155 deaths are attributed to it since 1891. From January to the end of June of this year twenty-three individuals have been killed. The Agent to the Governor being of opinion that energetic measures should be taken for its early destruction, recommended to Government who have sanctioned the special large reward of Rs. 400 for its destruction.

The *Pioneer* hears on good authority from England that the home authorities have made certain definite proposals regarding the grievances of Staff Corps officers in the matter of promotion as compared with officers in the British services. These are that Majors, commanding regiments, should receive the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captains, Second-in-Command, that of Major. No increase of pay would follow on such promotion.

On the departure of Mr. G. J. Hynes, on sixteen months' leave, at the end of which it is probable he will go into retirement, Mr. C. Stewart Wilson succeeds to the officiating Deputy Director-Generalship of the Post Office; while Mr. W. J. Ham, the head of the Railway Mail Service, succeeds Mr. Wilson as officiating Postmaster-General of Bengal.

Reports from Gilgit way state that rinderpest has broken out among the transport animals on the road.

The reduction of the Nizam's troops has commenced, not a moment too soon. Except driving away a few dacoits now and again, the Hyderabad army has no work to do. The 4th Infantry has been disbanded, consisting of two hundred and fifty men, who served more that anything else as domestic servants to the Peshkar, who is the Nizam's Commander-in-Chief. Some more regiments will shortly be disbanded.

The composition of the committee to consider the question of compensation granted to native troops for dearness of food has now been settled as follows: —Major-General Badcock, president; Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Major Money, 18th Bengal Lancers; Captain Parker, 16th Madras Infantry; Major Macpherson, Military Accounts Department; and Major Wingate, Commissariat Department, secretary. The committee, as already announced, meet at Rawalpindi, on October 1.

Orders on the administration report of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra for the period of fifteen months ending 30th June, 1893, were deferred pending consideration of the proposals, which have now been negatived, for the utilisation of the institution in the scientific training of the subordinate forest establishment. The Government of India, therefore, content themselves with now notifying that the work of the year and the results achieved reflect credit on the school officers.

The Juvenile Fancy Dress Ball at the Viceregal Lodge was attended by upwards of 200 children, on Tuesday afternoon, arrayed in every possible costume from the trades up to the *haute noblesse* of other days. A baker danced with one of the Viceroy's daughters, and the intermingling of characters and of high and low degrees was a picture of Utopia. In a room lit up with electricity a tree was tricked out with lovely presents for the little ones, and all were made the happy recipients of their noble host's kindness. The young masqueraders enjoyed themselves immensely as well as the large number of invited guests who recalled their youthful days—the merry parties of long ago —when time was young.

The Durand Football Tournament begins to-day, when the Gordon Highlanders will play the Royal Scots Fusiliers. To-morrow the Derbyshires will play the Seaforth Highlanders. On the 19th the A. and S. Highlanders are matched against the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and on the 20th the Devonshire Regiment against the K. O. S. B.'s. On the 21st the Simla Volunteers play the Somerset Light Infantry, and on the 24th, the Bedfordshire Regiment meet the H. L. Infantry. The remaining dates are the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 1st October. Play begins at 6 p.m. daily. There has been a great demand for the seats in the enclosure, and the keenest interest is manifested in the result. The H. L. I. are the favourites, but the Seaforth are fancied by a great many knowing ones.

M. Stambuloff has communicated his views on the Bulgarian situation to the representative of a Frankfort journal. He declared the Prince was formerly so jealous of him that he often tore up foreign newspapers containing articles approving his policy. He says the Prince's one idea is to obtain recognition from Russia. He wants to get a Russophile Chamber elected, but if the Russophiles accept him for the moment it will only be in order to "send him packing" later on. Already they are getting appointments and commands; but, for all he can do, the Prince will never obtain recognition from Russia, and is simply gambling away the little popularity he still enjoys in Bulgaria, which M. Stambuloff claims as being solely due to his labours. M. Stambuloff added that the Prince would not be allowed to sacrifice Bulgaria. He himself would not return to office, but if the Prince accepted Grekoff or Givkoff as Premier, the country might be restored to normal conditions. Of the Czar also the ex-Premier spoke in scathing terms, likening him to a Russian peasant, who, he said, was stubborn as an ox. He declared that an attempt had been made by Russia to bribe him to depose Prince Ferdinand, and that he had been offered 500,000 roubles. He complained bitterly of the manner in which he had been treated since his resignation, and particularly of the close surveillance exercised over him by the Government on the pretext that it was necessary to protect him.

A young lady, of New Jersey, was recently kissed by her lover with such Swinburnian fervour that the gold filling fell out of one of her teeth. The ungallant swain seems to have been unwilling to pay for the necessary repairs. The result is that the engagement has been broken off, and Chloe is suing Strephon for the value of her damaged tooth. This case adds a fresh terror to love-making. Before sporting with Amaryllis in the shade it would be well (observes the *British Medical Journal*) for the lover to make sure that one of her eyes is not made of glass, and before playing with the tangles of Neæra's hair it would be prudent for him to satisfy himself that it is not detachable.

The newly-appointed French Vice-Consul at Fez has been insulted by a street mob, and the Sultan of Morocco has requested the foreign Powers not to make any Consular appointment to that town, as he fears they may cause disturbance.—A letter received at Madrid from Laraiche, in Morocco, contains (says a Reuter's message) some interesting information regarding the mother of the youthful Sultan of Morocco, Abdul Aziz. This Princess, who is named Nur-el-Chems (Ray of the Sun), is distinghished as much by her talent, tact, and sagacity as by her remarkable beauty. Devoted to her son and resolved to promote his aggrandisement, Nur-el-Chems is now playing the most important part in Moorish politics. There isno stronger influence than hers, and this is so well known that she is more to be respected and feared than the Sultan. He does nothing without consulting her. It seems that he consulted her when the conspiracy of the Viziers was discovered by the interception of four letters they had written. One of the conspirators was the Sultan's own brother. His mother advised the Sultan to call together at once all the Alfaquies, Tolbas, Ulemas, Cadis, Adules, and Sheriffs, and place the letters before them, and ask their sentence on the conspirators. The Assembly unanimously invoking the Koran, said the guilty men were worthy of death. Some voted for torture first, demanding that the prisoners should have their hands cut off, their tongue dragged out, and their eyes torn from the sockets. By advice of the Sultan's mother, the culprits were dealt with leniently, as leniency is understood in Morocco. They were stripped of their garments, mounted on donkeys, and flogged through the streets of Mequinez, being finally sent in chains to the dungeons of Morador. At the same time their goods and property were confiscated, save that the sum of 100dol. was assigned to each of their children. One of the viziers had a family of 250 children.

M. Barthou, the French Minister of Public Works, will, from what he has seen in England, recommend the construction of an underground railway in Paris. He speaks highly of the facilities for transport of every kind in England, noticing particularly the omnibus service of London.

The report of the Manchester Ship Canal, for the half-year ending June 30, says, the receipts amounted to £40,123, and were derived from 261,000 tons of sea-going and 108,000 tons of barge traffic. At the half-yearly meeting, on Aug. 28, the chairman, Mr. Bythell, in moving the adoption of the report, said, the result might seem disappointing, but, in view of the difficulties they had to contend with, he thought it was a very good beginning. He was disappointed of the slow expansion of trade with New York and Boston. On the other hand, he had encouraging accounts to give of the agitation for direct steamers to and from Australasia, and so far as dead meat is concerned, the only thing wanting is the provision of cold storage. There is also hope, it seems, that steamers now running from Liverpool to Bombay—steamers with the trade in their hands—will soon arrange for sailings from Manchester. Mr. Bythell cited instances in which shippers, when rates were equal, still gave the preference to the old routes, even with no compulsion at their backs. The report was adopted.

John Bradley Roberts, whose name appears on the list of successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is one of five brothers, sons of Colonel H. Bradley Roberts, late R.M.A., who have all passed the Woolwich examination. The eldest is Captain Henry Bradley Roberts, R.E.; the second, Captain Michael Bradley Roberts, R.A.; the third, Lieutenant Hugh Bradley Roberts, R.A.; and the fourth, Lieutenant George Bradley Roberts, R.E. These officers have all attended the Gymnasium, or the Realschule, at Freiburg, in Baden, near which their father has resided for many years, until old enough to take their special work of preparation for Woolwick, and have always had near them a sufficient number of young fellow-countrymen to keep in touch with English games and sports.

The Volunteer Cyclist Infantry Challenge Cup was competed for on Aug. 25, fifteen teams from various Volunteer corps being entered. The starting point was at Blackwater, and the distances to be covered were to and from Reading, Basingstoke, Farnham, and Virginia Water. The contest took place in heavy rain and over muddy roads. Owing to accidents to the machines, mostly caused by the chains becoming clogged with mud, only two teams finished their distances, the Galloway Rifles, who won the Cup, and the West Riding second team. Ten at least of the competitors rode a hundred miles in full marching order. Each team consisted of an officer and four riflemen, and the course was so arranged that no two teams were on the same road at the same time. It was also ruled that the time of each team would be that of its last man. The Galloway team covered the 100 miles in eight hours and thirty-one minutes, the West Riding men in eleven hours and thirteen minutes.

A Reuter's telegram dated, Larnaca, Aug. 29, said.—"Orders have been received here for the departure from the island of the British garrison, consisting of four companies of the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers. The news has caused a commercial and political panic here. The stagnation of trade is such as has not been known since the British occupation. The Christian population are in a state of great apprehension, and give ready credence to a report that that island is about to be handed back to Turkey." Prior to the publication of the above telegram a representative of Reuter's Agency elicted the following information:—"That the withdrawal of the British troops is due to military exigencies only, and has no political significance. The panic among the Christian population is therefore groundless. The half-battalion of the Connaught Rangers, forming the garrison of the island, has been ordered to proceed to Malta in consequence of the excess of the European garrison in Egypt, and the Malta complement has to be made up from Cyprus. A small detachment will still remain in Cyprus in charge of the stores and buildings, which will be maintained as usual. It is not yet certain when the troops will return to Cyprus."

The divorce laws of the Middle Kingdom are very old, and enable the Celestials to rid themselves in a very easy manner of an objectionable spouse, while the women have no chance whatever to obtain a release from their wedded masters. A Shanghai paper publishes the following particulars of the manner in which a Chinaman may rid himself of an obnoxious "better half":—"Reasons for which a divorce may be obtained are faithlessness, impurity before marriage, disobedience, theft, omission of duty toward the husband and his parents, drunkenness, and, in these latter days, opium-smoking. The manner in which a divorce is effected is extremely simple. The husband invites his father and several other male relatives to listen to his complaints, calling them together by beating a gong in the principal streets. The summoned men gather in the house of the injured husband, and begin by worshiping his ancestors. The husband then puts his case before the assembled relatives who discuss the matter in a very thorough manner. If they find the wife guilty the husband hands her a decree of divorce, which both parties sign by dipping their forefinger in ink and impressing the document with a blot. The lot of the divorced wife is not always the same. If she is the first or legal wife, she returns to her parents or relations. If she has no relations living the husband sells her to a matrimonial agent, in which case she has good chances of getting another husband. Second and third wives are often less lucky. Many men do not even take the trouble to sell their wives, but simply drive them out of the house. On the other hand, there are also many who provide their divorced wives with ample means of subsistence for years to come, or for the remainder of their lives. If a woman leaves her husband, and does not return of her own free will, she is liable to be criminally prosecuted. The court will generally sentence her to corporal punishment. If she enters into a second marriage before a divorce has been granted she may be strangled. Placards promising a reward for the arrest of runaway wives may often be noticed on the street corners, and lately the daily papers contain similar announcements. A woman who dares to strike her mother-in-law is severely punished. She is whipped publicly through the streets of the village or town. In some places she is also put in the pillory."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 31st AUGUST.

The P. and O. Company's steam-ship Peninsular, Captain R. F. Briscoe, with the Overland mails of 31st August, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at daylight, on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Acheson, Mrs
Andrew, Mrs
Anthony, Mr and Mrs
Balston, Mr and Mrs
Bannister, Mrs
Barker, Mr E J
Bates, Mr
Broderick, Miss
Carson, Mr J
Cole, Mr and Mrs and child
D'Vaz, Mr J W
D'Vaz, Miss
Earlam, Mr
Faunce, Lt R de L
Fenton, Mr
Foot, Mr E C
Gillow, Mrs, 4 children and infant
Green, Mr and Master
Hammond, Mr and Mrs
Jones, Mr W
Lecky, Capt
Lester, Mrs, child and two infants
Lukin, Mr
Maidin, Mr and Mrs and infant
Marlow, Mrs and infant
Middleton, Mr and Mrs J S
Murray, Mr F
Murray, Miss
Olcott, Col
Pedrosa, Mrs
Phelps, Mr
Rutherford, Mr and Mrs, and infant
Spink, Mr and Mrs
Tait, Miss
Tice, Mrs 2 children and infant

From Brindisi.

Allen, Mr H J
Anger, Mr
Bleck, Mr
Blomfield, Mrs and infant
Conyngham, Mr G P L
Crommelin, Capt
Carre, Mr A R
Curstairs Shaw, Mr
Derivek, Mr H
Fenwick, Lt-Col
Greville, Capt H F
Grierson, Mr
Hamilton, Mr I
Hand, Mr F H
Liebert, Captain
LeRay, Mrs
Luard, Lt
Macpherson, Mr D J
Pandian, Mr F B
Piers, Mr
Powell, Mr J
Roy, Mr G P
Sage, Mr W
Trevor Tyler, Mr
Warde, Mr
White, Mr and Mrs C W
Wood, Mr S G
Wynne, Mr J R

From Ismailia.—Holt, Mr and Mrs

From Aden.

Cooper, Mr and Mrs, and three children
Khandallawalla, Mr D B
Donhu, Mr F P

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Court.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and the children of the Duke of Connaught, left Osborne on Tuesday evening for Balmoral, where the Royal party will arrive to-day.

Sir John Cowell, Master of the Queen's Household, died suddenly at his residence at East Cowes on Wednesday morning.

Parliamentary.

On Saturday morning last the Appropriation Bill was passed by the House of Lords through all its stages, and later in the afternoon Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission.

The House of Commons had a brief sitting on Friday, and the Appropriation Bill was read a third time.

Political.

A demonstration against the House of Lords, under the auspices of various Radical associations, trade unions, and other bodies, was held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon. A procession was organized on the Thames-Embankment, but the number of persons who took part in it did not exceed 1,500, and in the park itself those who joined in the demonstration only numbered a few thousands. Resolutions calling upon the Government to take immediate steps to abolish "the useless and mischievous hereditary chamber" were passed.

Ireland.

A fierce controversy is raging in the Irish Nationalist papers between Mr. Davitt and O'Donovan Rossa.

A large open-air demonstration in favour of the release of political prisoners took place on Sunday at Cork, under the presidency of the Mayor. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were carried. On their way to the meeting, a Limerick contingent of the audience made a savage attack on the Evangelical street preachers in Cork.

At a meeting of the National Federation, held in Dublin, on Wednesday, Mr. Dillon, M.P., who presided, said the problem they really had to deal with was how the power of the House of Lords was to be broken. The Irish party in Parliament had done their duty, and it now remained for the country to do its part. He expressed his trust in the intentions and good faith of the Government.

General.

Lord Rosebery has declined to support the view of the Royal Colonial Institute that the Queen's birthday should be observed as a general holiday throughout the empire.

The Earl of Albemarle, for many years well-known as Lord Bury, died on Tuesday. He was in his 63rd year. Lord Albemarle is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Viscount Bury, whose elevation to the Upper House will create a vacancy in the representation of Birkenhead.

The Bishop Suffragan of Coventry, the Right Rev. Dr. Bowlby, died in Edinburgh on Monday. He was in his 72nd year.

At the Royal Dorset Yacht Club's regatta at Weymouth on Saturday, the race for the Queen's Cup was contested by the Britannia and Satanita, and won by the latter by 4min. and 33sec.

In consequence of the accidental drowning of the mate and one of the crew of the Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia, on Monday, the Prince has decided to withdraw his yacht from all further races during the present season.

The cricket match between Somerset and Gloucestershire was won last week by the former county by five wickets. Lancashire beat Leicestershire by eight wickets. In the match at Brighton, on Saturday, Surrey was victorious by an innings and 15 runs, thus giving them the county championship with 11 points against ten for Yorkshire. Lancashire defeated Notts by eight wickets. Several other county matches were drawn on account of heavy rain. On Wednesday, the match between Kent and Sussex ended in a draw. Yorkshire defeated Marylebone Club by an innings and 11 runs.

The report of the directors of the Manchester Ship Canal, for the half-year, ending June 30, states that the receipts amounted to £40,123, and were derived from 261,000 tons of sea-going and 109,000 tons of barge traffic.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Manchester Ship Canal was held on Tuesday in Manchester. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that as the total net revenue for the half-year was only £35,886, while the interest on mortgage debentures was £1,49,243, a sum of £113,357 had to be paid out of the remaining resources.

A large assemblage of miners' delegates met in Glasgow, on Saturday, to confer with two deputies from the British Miners' Federation, who attended to recommend the Scottish miners to accept a reduction of 6d. per day, from their former wages (in place of the reduction of 1s. threatened by the masters). The conference decided that the miners should be balloted on the question next Thursday.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, at a conference held in Manchester on Saturday, decided that unless the Scotch miners accepted the recommendation of the British Miners' Federation, the weekly levy on their behalf would be discontinued.

The Derbyshire Miners held a demonstration on Monday at Chesterfield, about 10,000 being present. Resolutions in favour of a compulsory eight hours day agreeing with the wages settlement and condemning the House of Lords for "mutilating" the Employers' Liability Bill were carried.

The Scotch coal strike is now collapsing. Forty pits are now partially in operation.

The mail-steamer Dunnottar Castle, while approaching Plymouth early on Friday morning, got aground on the Eddystone Rock in a dense fog, but floated off an hour later on the rising tide. She sustained no serious injury, and resumed her voyage to London in the afternoon.

James Canham Read was again before the Southend magistrates, on Friday, charged with the murder of Florence Dennis, at Prittlewell, near Southend. Mrs. Ayriss was again recalled, and [illegible] that some of her previous statements were untrue. Harry Read, the prisoner's brother, was called, but did not answer. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

At Guernsey, on Saturday, a girl, named Phoebe Woodland, 14 years of age, was convicted of an attempt to murder her father by the administration of oxalic acid, and sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Two members of a family living near Sandwich died on Tuesday, and others were attacked by illness, after partaking of poisonous fungi, which were supposed to be mushrooms.

By a fire which broke out early on Saturday morning in the Theatre Royal, the building was gutted, and the roof destroyed, only the walls being left standing.

A youth, son of the Vicar of Ancroft, near Berwick, was drowned on Wednesday, while bathing near that place.

Mr. C. M'Causland, manager of the Dublin office of the Belfast Banking Company, committed suicide on Tuesday night, by shooting himself with a revolver. He had for some time been suffering from insomnia.

Obituary of the Week.

Gen. J. E. Gastrell, B.S.C.; Surg-Major V. C. Kiernander, Bo. (Ret.); Earl of Albemarle; Sir John Cowell; Brig-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. G. R. Rae, A.M.S.; Rt. Rev. Dr. Bowlby; Dr. S. Piper; Rev. Prebendary Grier; Canon Heron; Mr. C. F. Fraser; and Mr. G. Barrett.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliment was prorogued on the 25th ultimo till 10th November.

The following is the text of the Queen's Speech :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

It affords me sensible gratification to be able to dismiss you at the end of a session which has been little less than a prolongation of the previous one, and it gives me pleasure to reflect that your labours, if they have been exhausting, have also been fruitful.

I am confident that you will share in the joy with which I and my people have welcomed the birth of an heir in the third generation to my throne—an event not merely propitious, but unprecedented in the history of this country.

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly and peaceful.

It is, however, matter for regret that a variety of questions relating to Africa between my Government and that of the French Republic still remain unsettled.

It is my wish that these should be arranged without unnecessary delay, and I am engaged in friendly negotiations with that object.

The state of affairs in Siam continues to engage my earnest attention. The welfare of that kingdom, in which the interests of British trade are so preponderating, cannot be a matter of indifference to my Government. I trust that the final settlement of questions arising out of the recent treaty between France and Siam may not much longer be delayed, and in the meantime I have directed Commissioners, in conjunction with those of France, to lay down on the spot the proper limits of a neutral region in the neighbourhood of the Mekong which shall separate my dominions from those of the French Republic.

In concert with the President of the United States I have taken the steps necessary to give effect to the award of the tribunal of arbitration on the question of the seal fisheries in the Behring Sea; and I have assented to an Act of Parliament for this purpose : a similar Act has been passed by the Congress of the United States. The Governments of the two countries are also in communication with the principal foreign Powers, with the view of obtaining their adhesion to the regulation precribed by the award.

I regret to state that war has broken out between the Empires of China and Japan. After endeavouring, in concert with Russia and with other Powers, to prevent the outbreak of hostilities, I have taken steps to preserve my strict neutrality between the contending parties.

I have concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Japan for the regulation of commercial intercourse between that country and the United Kingdom.

A conference was held at Ottowa in the month of June last, at which representatives of the Imperial Government, the Dominion of Canada, the Cape, and the Australasian Colonies, met to consider questions relating to inter-colonial tariffs and communications. I have learnt with satisfaction that the proceedings of the Conference were of a character calculated to strengthen the union of the Colonies concerned, both among themselves and with the mother country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have provided for the requirements of the public service.

Though I lament the necessity for increasing the burden of taxation, it had become indispensable for the security of my Empire to increase my naval strength.

I trust the alterations which you have made in the fiscal system of the country, and to which the greatest part of this session has been necessarily devoted, will have the effect of materially alleviating that portion of the burden which falls upon the less wealthy classes of the population, and may redound to the contentment and prosperity of the nation at large.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

While the general tranquillity of Ireland has been maintained in a remarkable degree, certain social and administrative difficulties still subsist, which continue to engage the earnest attention of my Government.

I have given my ready assent to the bills which, notwithstanding the shortness of the sessions, you have been able to consider and mature.

The measure dealing with the system of local government in Scotland will, I doubt not, tend to reorganise that system on a more popular and more efficient basis.

You have also passed a beneficial measure for the better adjustment of the rates levied by the several Local Authorities in London.

A large number of bills of substantial importance have been passed, among which I would mention that for the amendment of the law relating to railway rates and charges, and that for the better regulation of building societies.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Providence may rest upon all your labours.

Her Majesty's message, directing the Royal Commissioners to prorogue Parliament until Saturday the 10th November, was next read and, acting upon that instruction, the Lord Chancellor, in name of the Queen, formally prorogued Parliament until that date. With the customary courtesies, the speaker and the Commons retired ; and the third sessions of the thirteenth Parliament of the Queen was formally closed.

THE PRINCE AND THE RUPEE.

SOME POSERS FOR THE INDIA OFFICE.

In the classic shades of Shepherd's Bush, already celebrated as the residence of a Dutch diplomatist, says the *Daily Graphic*, there lives a deposed Indian raja named Soochait Singh, who, for some unexplained reason, was turned out of his State of Chumba and put on a pension by the Indian Government. In 1881 he came to England, and since that time has been bombarding the Government on the subject of his wrongs. He complains that the Indian Government has taken millions of pounds of his property, and will not let him have £52,000 to pay his creditors and move his goods. He has appealed to them, "but I get no answer," says he, "and the Government promised me £42 per month, then gave me £32 per month ; then in 1893 they gave me £29 per month ; and in June 1894 they gave me £26 for that month ; and in July they send to me £22 ; that will make it £4 less than the month. I believe in the future I shall get nothing." The result of this fall in the exchange is that his Highness cannot buy new clothes and boots, and cannot keep a domestic servant. "I am a landed proprietor in my native country," he complains in his appeal to the noble ladies and the Press, and my revenues from my estates (all of which the Government have taken possession of) have gone up, while my income has gone down. This is supposed to be owing to the difference in the rate of exchange between India and England. But who shall explain so monstrous a loss ?" The Prince has puzzled over the loss, and remarks that the same gold, and silver, and copper, and stamps are used in both countries, so he does not see why there should be a difference in price. He has cross-examined many unhappy banks on this difficult subject, but not one of them has explained it to his satisfaction.

The India Office is callous, and does not attempt to enlighten him, so he puts a poser to it. "If the gold in India is dear, where has the gold of India gone to ? Why not keep it the same in both places ?" Then he winds up his appeal with five aphorisms or moral reflections, which may possibly, from their position, have some cryptic connection with his case :—

"Suppose a bad schoolmaster and a wrong-minded book ; then the same school sends away thousands of boys and fetch 10,000 boys and put in the same school and make this 10,000, the same as those they have sent away, what is useful for the Government and what is useful for the public, but the amusement of Lord Northbrook and the India Office Council, this is all.

"Suppose one bad-minded person, not a good heart and not a good head. This person can give shame to his family and make them sad. This is the fault for the family to keep the bad blood in their hearts.

"A young girl and old councils and secretarys much free must be pain to the same family and Government. This a proof in my estate in Chumbal.

"Without smell, good or bad, the person cannot think for it. But something having a bad smell makes all the house smell ; then the people in the house will not think much of him, but if anyone should call from outside and come in, those persons must think there is a bad smell. This the fault of the person in the house.

"Any person is not to think a little sin, a little fire, a little poison and a little wrong. These littles make a lot."

After this the India Office must surely relent, and pay him his £42 per month in full. These five moralities deserve some slight reward.

The Canadian Government has lost no time in giving effect to the fifth resolution of the Ottawa Conference, which requested that it should take all necessary steps to ascertain the cost of the Pacific cable, and to promote the establishment of that undertaking. Three weeks ago, it asked for tenders for the construction of the cable, and the specification under which contractors are invited to tender has now been distributed in England. From a summary of various documents connected with the question, which appeared in the *Times* recently, together with a leading article on the subject, it will be seen that three forms of tender have been called for, but that the Canadian preference appears to be for the construction of the cable as a public work, to be owned and worked by Government.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE ATONEMENT.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF MRS. BESANT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Gladstone contributes to the September number of the *Nineteenth Century* an article under the heading of "True and False Conceptions of the Atonement," founded on Mrs. Annie Besant's Autobiography. "This volume," he says, "presents to us an object of considerable interest. It inspires sympathy with the writer, not only as a person highly gifted, but as a seeker after truth, although it is to be regretted that at a particular point of the narrative the discussion border on the loathsome." Readers, he declares, wil "find that the book is a spiritual intinerary, and that it shows with how much at least of intellectual ease and what unquestioning assumptions of being right vast spaces of mental travelling may be performed. The stages are indeed glaringly in contrast with one another, yet their violent contrarieties do not seem at any period to suggest to the writer so much as a doubt whether the mind which so continually changes in attitude and colour can, after all, be very trustworthy in each and all its movements. This uncomfortable suggestion is never permitted to intrude, and the absolute self-complacency of the authoress bears her on through tracts of air, buoyant and copious enough to carry the Dircæan swan. Mrs. Besant passes from her earliest to her latest stage of thought as lightly as the swallow skims the surface of the lawn, and with just as little effort to ascertain what lies beneath it. An ordinary mind would suppose that modesty was the one lesson which she could not have failed to learn from her extraordinary permutations, but the chemist who shall analyse by percentages the contents of these pages will not, I apprehend, be in a condition to report that of such an element he can find even the infinitesimal quantity usually and conveniently denominated a 'trace.'"

SCHEMES OF BELIEF BASED ON THE AUTHORITY OF MRS. BESANT.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeds to say that "Mrs. Besant's schemes of belief are nowhere based upon reasoning, but they rest upon one and the same authority,—the authority or Mrs. Besant, and it remains open to hope, for her own sake, that she may yet describe the complete circle, and end somewhere near the point where she began. After a physical crisis brought about by the sufferings of a child in illness, her religion received a shock which it had not strength to survive. She resolved carefully and thoroughly to examine its dogmas one by one, and she addressed herself, by a process which she does not describe, to four propositions, which, as she states, are assailed by 'the steadily advancing waves of historical and scientific criticism.' The propositions are :—(1) The eternity of punishment after death ; (2) The meaning of goodness and love as applied to a God who had made this world with all its sin and misery ; (3) The nature of the atonement of Christ, and the justice of God in accepting a vicarious suffering from Christ, and a vicarious righteousness from the sinner ; (4) The meaning of inspiration as applied to the Bible, and the reconciliation of the perfection of the author with the blunders and immoralities of the work."

THE DOCTRINE OF THE ATONEMENT.

The point at which she parts company with Christianity is the point at which Mr. Gladstone takes up the challenge, and he confines his attention to testing one of her four propositions—that which relates to the doctrine of the Atonement. "But as I am conscious of no title to set off an *Ipse dixit* against the *Ipse dixit* of Mrs. Besant, the task set before me can only be performed by a patient examination of language and of reasoning, which supply the sole means ordinarily vouchsafed to man as his aids in the search for truth. In speaking thus I waive no title of the authority which belongs to the established doctrine of the Atonement, but only abstain from modes of speech and argument which could find no possible access to the minds of such as follow the methods adopted by the writer of this autobiography." Mr. Gladstone sums up his argument thus :—"It is not difficult to perceive that works and proceedings such as those of Mrs. Besant may be useful to religion not by virtue of what they intend, but by virtue of the controlling providence which shapes their direction and effect in total independence of the aims of their authors. Of the four propositions of Mrs. Besant, one standing second in order deals with the problem presented to us by the existence of evil in the world, created and ruled by an all-powerful as well as all-holy God. This problem appertains to theism at large, and not to the special dispensation of the Gospel. The other three, touching upon the eternity of future punishment, the Inspiration of Holy Scripture, and the atonement of Christ, lead us upon ground properly Christian. I suppose it cannot be denied that upon each and all these doctrines rash things have been said with the intention of defending them, but with a great lack of wisdom in the choice of means for making that defence effectual. The enemy prowling round the fortress may be of the highest utility in awakening the care and vigilance of those to whom its safety is entrusted. In making use, however, of this illustration, we have to recollect that this care and vigilance are to be employed not only against the foe outside the walls, but against ourselves. The heat of controversy, the intermittent negligence of the human understanding in the performance of its work, and the aptitude of selfish passions to clothe themselves in the garb of zeal for religion, are among the causes which may require the exercise of careful and constant criticism over the forms of language in which Christian doctrine has to be inculcated, and the application of a corrective and pruning process to retrench excesses unwittingly committed by believers, as well as to supply those voids in the assertion of doctrine which result from the wasting, sapping, and gnawing operation of actual heresy."

THE PROMISE OF PERPETUITY.

The promise of perpetuity and immortality to the Church, against which the gates of hell are not to prevail, is a promise to the Church at large, and not to its individual members, or even to its particular sections. It will surely not be denied by any person of candid mind that these possibilties of excess, through the narrowness and temerity of unbalanced zeal, are more than merely abstract possibillties. They have been painfully illustrated in practice. We have been told at times of the undiscriminating grace of God which saves or consigns to damnation, according to mere choice or pleasure, and irrespectively of anything in the persons whose destinies are to be so controlled, so that of two persons exactly alike in point of service or offence one is to be rescued and the other lost. The meaning of this would be that the sovereign pleasure of God did not move upon lines parallel to those of the moral law. Let those who are so inclined be responsible for the consequences of such a doctrine. That the apprehension of it is not unreal may be readily perceived by those who will refer to the Lambeth Articles of 1595, passed by Whitgift and certain of the Elizabethan Bishops, but never incorporated in the authoritative documents of the English Church. As against them and all such utterances we rear the standard of Scripture, "Are not my ways equal ? Are not your ways unequal ?" And we welcome aid from Mrs. Besant or any one else which recalls us from rashness to vigilance and care. Again, and in closer proximity to the present subject, we have seen that even now representations are sometimes made which seem to treat the atonement of Christ, not as a guarantee but rather as a substitute for holiness. For if sin, which is undoubtedly a debt, be nothing but a debt, if it be so detached from the person of the debtor that when it is paid it matters not by whom, that when the debtor can no more be challenged, and remains as he was before in all things, except that a burden has been discharged from his shoulders, then again the moral laws are in danger. For those laws will not for a moment tolerate that grace and favour be disjoined from reformation, justification from repentance, and conversion of the heart.

"THE THIRD PROPOSITION IS NAUGHT."

Such are the openings for error which are due to the shortcomings of individuals or of factions in the Church. It is needless to write upon the deeper question whether the Christian Church at large is wholly exempt from the possibility of going astray in matters not vital to the Christian faith, whether the promise of perpetual life is equivalent to a promise of perpetual and perfect health. It can hardly be said that this question is disposed of by the terms of the promise itself, for life does not of itself exclude langour and disease. Another parallel may be drawn which is, perhaps, not wholly fanciful. The Christian Church has the promise and the note of sanctity no less than of truth. And yet this promise of an indestructible holiness and striving after the image of God does not include vast masses of sin from her precincts. Why should imperfections in belief be less compatible with the human conditions of the Christian dispensation than imperfections in practice provided they are subject to the same limiting provision —this, namely, that they do not touch the central seat of life—no nor destroy though they may impair the action of the Church in the fulfilment of its office ? We know that the tares are mingled with the wheat, and how can we be certain that those tares may not signify perverted thought as well as corrupted action ? But I desist from this strain of observation, and bring these remarks to a close with the suggestion that, according to the established doctrine of Holy Scripture and of the Christian Church, the great sacrifice of Calvary does not undermine or enfeeble, but illuminates and sustains, the moral law, and that the third proposition of Mrs. Besant with which alone we are here concerned is naught.

REDUCTIONS IN THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

A New York message says :—A New York merchant who is interested in trade with Great Britain, and has carefully examined from that point of view the Tariff Bill which will become law to-night, made the following statement on the subject in an interview :—A comparison of the present measure with the McKinley law shows a number of reductions which are bound to affect favourably certain British manufacturers, at all events for the present, or until the adjustment to new conditions is brought about here. The enlargement of the free list calls for first attention, and wool is the chief article upon which duty will now be removed. Free wool is sure to prove beneficial, and may do much to enlist American voters in favour of freeing other raw materials. The removal of the duty on wool is accompanied by a general reduction of the duties on manufactured articles. The value of women's and children's dress goods, linings, and such fabrics imported last year amounted to close upon 18,000,000 dollars, and the duties collected upon these totalled 18,250,000 dollars. The average *ad valorem* rate was 102½ per cent., which the present bill reduces to between 40 and 50 per cent. Woollen and worsted clothes have been paying 100 per cent., whereas the duty upon them will now average one-half of that. Woollen knit fabrics to the amount of half a million were imported last year, and paid 94 per cent. They will now pass at from 35 to 40 per cent. Under the McKinley law woollens are assessed at a compound duty, but the new bill cuts off the specific, leaving only the *ad valorem*.

Lumber of nearly every description is also on the free list, together with a number of chemicals, chief of which is sulphuric acid, since it is so largely employed in manufacturing industries. Bichromate of potash, which has up to the present been a monopoly in this country, is reduced from 3c. per lb. (or about 32 per cent.) to 25 per cent. Every preparation of coal-tar which is not colour or dye is also free. Lemonade, soda water, and other similar waters put up under certain specified conditions, together with flax, hemp, grain bags, cotton bagging, and burlaps, are all on the free list. Among some of the less important items added to it are salt, Chinese matting for floors, and raw feathers of nearly every description. The duty upon linseed oil is now reduced to 20 cents per gallon. Castor oil, which previously paid 80 cents, will now come in at 35. The artistic inclinations of the people are to be encouraged by the admission free of paintings and statuary. Some score of acids, including boracic, chromic, citric, tannic, and tartaric, obtain reductions averaging 25 per cent. Carbonate, muriate, and sulphate of ammonia, with both crude and refined borax, share in a lower tariff. Colours or dyes derived from coal tar will pay 25 instead of 35 per cent. Cream of tartar, formerly 25, is now 20 ; while calomel and other mercurial preparations go from 35 to 25 per cent. Gelatine valued at above 30 cents per pound is to pay 25 instead of 30. The duties on glycerine, both crude and refined, are reduced, about one-third. China, both plain and painted, obtains decided reductions, the former, which was rated at 60, being now 35, and the latter going from 55 to 30 per cent. Almost every species of bottle and chemical glass wares secure small reductions, while plate glass is rated lower, from 10 to 36 per cent, according to its size.

Cutlery should be cheaper in future, because pocket knives of all kinds share the reduction of duty, which averages between 30 and 40 per cent. Razors and razor blades do not get quite as much, but all carving and cooks' knives and forks valued at not more than four dollars per dozen, which formerly bore about 75 per cent., will now have to carry only 35, so that Sheffield should receive some orders. Needles, formerly at 35, are now 25 ; while pins, which were at 30, are now rated with needles. All kinds of pens except gold pens have the duty reduced one-third, but gold pens get a reduction of only 16 per cent.

Unbleached cotton cloth containing not more than 100 threads obtains only a nominal reduction. The duty upon bleached cloth of a similar number of threads goes from 38 to 26 per cent ; dyed, coloured, &c., 41 to 30 ; while unbleached, exceeding 100 threads, 42 to 32 ; bleached, 43 to 38 ; dyed, 44 to 38. Silk partially manufactured will now pass at 20 per cent. instead of 60.

Pig-iron of various kinds which the McKinley law covered at 26 to 41 per cent., will now be from 15 to 21 ; while iron ore, formerly 33, will now be 23. Scrap iron goes from 48 to 28, scrap steel 43 to 26, bar iron, the duty upon which ranged from 25 to 33, will now pay from 16 to 32 ; bars rolled iron 62 to 45, steel rails 58 to 34. Sheets of iron or steel, formerly paying 25 to 70, will now pass at from 20 to 55. Tinplates go from 78 to 42, while manufactures of tin, which were 55, will now be 35. Steel rails are to come in at 34, where they formerly paid 58. Steel ingots, &c., averaged 29 to 50, but will now pay from 20 to 40. Nails of various kinds, formerly 23 to 45, are now 26 to 30. Screws, which ranged from 47 to 111, are now 33 to 67 ; while the duty upon railway fish plates drops from 72 to 25. Lead sheets fall from 37 to 18 ; nickel from 23, to 14. The duties on whitelead, piglead, and a number of miscellaneous articles are materially reduced.

Gloves of various descriptions obtain reductions of duty ranging from 20 to 45 per cent. Malt liquors—namely, ale, beer, and porter, bottled or otherwise—are reduced about 25 per cent. ; while ginger ale is admitted at a reduction ranging from 15 to 45 per cent., according to size of containers.

The advances in duties made by the Wilson Bill are comparatively few, and, with the exception of sugar, insignificant in importance. You will see by the figures I have just given you that, with few exceptions, the tariff remains thoroughly protective. The average duties are still as high as those of European countries who remain distinctively on the Protection platform, the barriers, it is true, have been lowered in some few instances, but are still sufficiently high to keep out most foreign competitors. At the same time, a review of both free list and dutiable schedules afford some satisfaction to every sincere tariff reformer like myself ; because the changes are all in the right direction, even if some of them only amount to a ten per cent. reduction of the duties now prevailing. It is satisfactory to remember that McKinleyism cannot be restored for another three years, even should the Republicans control the next two Congresses. Mr. Cleveland's term does not expire until March 1897, and his veto could not be overridden by Congress at next election.

INDIA AND HER PARLIAMENTARY FRIENDS.

The *Spectator* says : The three nights, more or less which were given to the Indian Budget furnish a useful illustration of the real worth of that Parliamentary sympathy from which the Indian peasant is bidden to expect so much. There are two conspicuous ways in which India has lately received exceedingly hard measure at the hands of the Imperial Government. It might have been expected therefore that these two grievances would have formed the matter, at all events the principal matter, of the speeches of her professed friends. Mr. S. Smith, and Mr. Naoroji, Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Keay, have a remarkable gift for detecting grievances where they do not exist, and the faculties thus exercised need not have been wholly inactive in presence of a real grievance. Mr. Fowler and his immediate predecessor have treated India with extreme injustice in regard both to the Opium Commission and the cotton duties. In the one case they have saddled India with half the cost of an inquiry which she never asked for and never desired to see instituted. In the other case they have refused to allow the Indian revenue to be raised in the way which, if the decision were left to those immediately concerned, would beyond question be the way they would prefer. There was here an unusual field for the eloquence of the Indian malcontents. If the four gentlemen we have named had made a united attack upon the Ministerial policy in these two respects, though they might not have influenced the action of the Government, they would at least have fought for once on the right side. . . . It is true that Mr. Naoroji and Sir W. Wedderburn do not commonly effect much by their denunciation of the Government's action in India. But the reason why they do not is their inability to enlist the support of any responsible or instructed politician. If they had made the Cotton duties and the division of the cost of the Opium Commission their text, they would have been exceptionally fortunate in this respect. Possibly, however, this is the true explanation of their strange reticence :—not even to do justice to India can they submit to keep company with Tories and Liberal-Unionists.

The Norwegian Conservatives have issued an electoral manifesto to the following effect :—"We desire a free and self-dependent Norway united with Sweden, complete equality in the union, and a common Minister for Foreign Affairs, either Norwegian or Swedish, who is to be constitutionally responsible for both countries. We further wish for peaceful negotiations with Sweden. We demand support and furtherance of agriculture and other branches of trade, seasonable labour, laws with regulations for compensation in case of accidents, social legislation on behalf of the aged and incapable, economy in the State administration, abolition of direct taxation, a crusade against intemperance by legislation, and taxes and suffrage for absent sailors. We also demand restricted payments for the members of the Storthing, and for the King the right to dissolve Parliament at any time."

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

News from Korea continues to be confused and irreconcilable. The Japanese have taken extraordinary precautions to prevent the despatch of information, and Shanghai appears to have established an incubator on a large scale for the hatching of *canards*. The natural result is the proclamation of Japanese disasters in quick succession. Shanghai telegrams announce that the Japanese were attacked at Ping-Yang on the 17th ult. and driven back to Chung-hwa, "with great slaughter ;" but telegrams from Tokio represent the affair as one of outposts. "The Japanese scouts pressing forward from Pong-san came across an advance guard of the Chinese, who had seized the telegraph line at Chung-hwa. A brisk little skirmish ensued, in the course of which one Japanese officer, a lieutenant, was killed and five privates were wounded. The scouts fell back upon Pong-san.

Telegrams of the 28th ult. report that the Chinese, aided by 500 Koreans, have "rolled back the Japanese army with heavy loss to Kai-Song, 40 miles north of Seoul," and "are still advancing, helped everywhere by the Koreans." The Japanese are variously rumoured (1) to be landing north of Taku for an advance on Pekin and (2) to have disembarked 20,000 men at the mouth of the Ya-Lu river in the extreme north-western corner of the Korean Peninsula, in order to cut off the Chinese communications. The latter rumour is more probably correct. The Chinese line of overland advance, following what appears to be the only road on the western side of Korea, crosses the Ya-Lu river at a point dangerously near to the sea. The communications of a Chinese army are not vital in the sense which applies to a modern European force ; but to interrupt them at this point would, nevertheless, be an important strategic stroke. Provided that the command of the sea is assured to Japan, the plan appears eminently feasible.

Failing accurate information on the most essential points, the present situation is one of much perplexity. We do not know with any degree of certainty what is the present strength in Korea of either belligerent. We have no idea of the rate of progress or the numbers of the reinforcements which Li Hung Chang is seeking to press forward from Manchuria. The Chinese fleet seems to remain in hiding when its utmost activity is demanded. It "holds the Gulf of Pechili," whatever that may mean ; but whether its scattered squadrons are united, or capable of being united, for a specific object is quite uncertain. Meanwhile, on Chinese showing, the Japanese are proceeding as if they were already masters of the Yellow Sea, for Shanghai imagination credits them with unfettered freedom of movement.

Our present information seems to indicate that the Japanese policy is to fight a defensive battle in a strong position north of Seoul, and meanwhile to turn to account all the possibilities which the sea richly offers. The main interest of the war may thus be said to turn upon the sea. If sea power does not decide its issues, it will nevertheless mainly rule its operations. In numerical strength, the antagonists are nearly equally matched. In organization, preparation for war, knowledge of the sea, and enterprise, the Japanese have unquestioned superiority.

The Chinese Government, in order to raise funds for the war, has raised the *lekin* dues on yarns for inland consumption by 5 per cent., and an increase in the dues on silk is expected.

Seven more Japanese dressed as Chinese were arrested at Shanghai on suspicion of being spies. They have been sent out of the country. In other parts of China the Japanese are being treated with great severity, and 50 Japanese who were engaged in making camphor in Formosa have been murdered.

Chinese residents in Japan are also suffering severely at the hands of the mob, although the police are trying to protect them. Even in Hawaii a fight has occurred between Chinese and Japanese labourers, and further outbreaks are feared.

The steamer Islam, which had been detained at Glasgow under the Foreign Enlistment Act, was released on Tuesday, the Japanese Minister having given a guarantee to the Government that she would not be used for belligerent purposes.

The Japanese gunboat Tatsuta, which left Newcastle before the outbreak of the war between China and Japan, is detained at Aden by the authorities under the Foreign Enlistment Act, on the ground that her captain and crew are British subjects. On the arrival of the vessel, moreover, the crew, having ascertained the nature of the service upon which they were engaged, refused to go further, so that the ship would have been unable to proceed in any case.

Herr von Brandt, till lately German Minister at Pekin, contributes an article to a German magazine in which he charges the Japanese Government with having schemed for years to find a pretence for intervention in Korea, and anticipates that Great Britain and Russia will be compelled to take action.

THE ATTACKS ON MISSIONARIES.

An Imperial edict has been issued condemning the responsible officers concerned in the recent outrages on missionaries, ordering the decapitation of the actual criminals, and directing the re-building of chapels that have been destroyed, and liberal compensation to the relatives of the victims. The Tsung-li-Yamen and the Viceroy Li Hung Chang have expressed their deep regret to the British Minister. The following details as to the murder of Mr. Wylie have been received :—

The murder was committed in the main street of Liao-Yang in broad daylight. Mr Wylie was walking towards his house when he saw a detachment of Chinese soldiers approaching. Seeing that the men were in an excited state of mind, he stood aside to let them pass. As soon as they caught sight of the missionary, some of the soldiers began to abuse him. Mr. Wylie tried to move away, whereupon one of the soldiers struck him, and immediately a number of others threw themselves furiously upon him. As he lay upon the ground Mr. Wylie was stabbed with knives, beaten with musket stocks and clubs and kicked unmercifully. The officers in charge of the soldiers did not attempt to restrain them, but simply marched them off when the missionary appeared to be dead. Mr. Wylie was carried to his house, where he received careful attention, but he died within a few hours.

A Frenchmissionary is reported to have been murdered at Hung-Tyong by Chinese soldiers under General Yeh.

Both the German Roman Catholic fathers who were seized by banditti, in the south of Shan-Tung, have been released.

A PARSEE ON THE PEERS.

A demonstration against the House of Lords, organised by the National League for the Abolition of the House of Lords, was held in Hyde Park, on Sunday, (Aug. 26). Speaking took place from eleven platforms, at each of which a resolution demanding the abolition of the "mischievous and useless" hereditary Second Chamber was declared carried. Among the speakers at No. 3 platform was Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., who was received with "Three cheers for Salisbury 'black man.'" Mr. Naoroji said the House of Lords had always used its power to protect its own interests. Their power arose from the blood of their serfs in the olden time ; and it was not until India poured its millions into this country that a new power arose in commercialism. After years of struggle the great Reform Bill was passed, but that only gave money a share in the power. Capitalism took care that the people should not understand their own rights and condition ; but with the working of the Education Acts the people began to awaken and to see their way. The last Reform Bill of 1885 gave the power into their hands, and if they did not use that power the fault was theirs. Now was the time for labour to play a bold part. The House of Lords had no real place in the Constitution, and it was for them to strengthen the hands of the Government in the impending struggle, in order that they might carry it to a successful issue. The Leeds Conference had been satisfied to vote for the abolition of the veto, but they wanted nothing less than the entire abolition of the House. (Cheers.) It must be grappled with firmly, in order that the people might be supreme, and be able to make their own laws. (Cheers.) The constitution of the House of Lords could not be defended, for the system of allowing the son to make laws simply because for some reason or another the father had the same power before him was absurd and mischievous. The people after due consideration sent representatives to the House of Commons to make the laws under which they should live, and it was intolerable that a non-representative body like the Upper House should have the power of saying what laws should or should not be passed. (Cheers.) Speeches were delivered by Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. T. B. Curran, M.P., Dr. Tanner, M.P., and Mr. Joseph Arch, M.P., five members of the House of Commons, three of them Nationalists, but the usual leaders of these meetings were not present. Some disturbance was caused by the Social Democratic Federation holding a counter meeting in favour of an advance programme, which would include both the abolition of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Lady Gertrude Stock writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE LORDS.

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

The demonstration in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday 26th ult. against the House of Lords was favoured with unclouded skies and bright sunshine. This no doubt largely increased the multitude in Hyde Park, and also the procession to that point, besides augmenting the comfort of those who took part in the parade. The procession was organised mainly by a comparatively new body, the National League for the Abolition of the House of Lords. The Social Democratic League did not take part in the affair, and the Independent Labour party also stood aloof, on the ground that both Houses of Parliament should be included in a common condemnation. There was, nevertheless, a prompt and imposing response to the summons of the younger League, both trade unions and political clubs contributing large contingents. The wharf and riverside labourers prominently flourished a familiar quotation to the effect that "The House of Lords is useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished." Another body held aloft the motto, "Down with the Hereditary Chamber." Westminster Radicals asked, "Who robs the poor man of his rights ?—the Lords ;" whilst the West Southwark Liberal and Radical Union, breaking into verse, displayed a banner with the lines—

> "We are all united, down the Lords must come,
> Then for the workers there will be some fun."

Many of the groups brought bands with them, and the instrumentalists certainly did not spare themselves in their efforts to promote the harmony of the occasion. There was a large muster both of the red and blue sections of the United Order of Total Abstinence and Sons of the Phœnix. The banners with political scrolls were a feature of the procession. The procession, which was marshalled in good order, started from the Embankment about half-past two o'clock, and marched along Northumberland Avenue, Pall Mall, St. James's street, and Piccadilly to Hyde Park, where the speaking was appointed to take place. It took about half an hour to pass any given point, and seemed to create a generally favourable impression among the spectators who gathered in the leading thoroughfares. A force of Metropolitan police was on duty in Hyde Park in the vicinity of the platforms, and some mounted constables were stationed at the Marble Arch.

Some diversion arose out of the doings of the representatives of the Social Democratic Federation. The utterances of a speaker who addressed a fairly big crowd from beneath the well-known red banner were objected to by a section of his hearers. He was hustled from the pedestal on which he was standing, and there then followed, not exactly a fight, but a struggle for the standard. Above the heads of the surging crowd could be seen sticks and umbrellas held threateningly aloft. When the flag again appeared it was torn and drooping. Its possesor made another attempt to speak, but again he was dislodged, and the scuffling becoming rather severe the police interposed and separated the combatants. This had the effect of breaking up the Social Democratic meetings but latter on the leaders of that organisation resumed proceeding with a new flag in another part of the park.

At platform 8, Dr. Tanner, M.P., was the chief attraction. At this stand the banner of the Father Purcell Branch of Irish National League of Great Britain was unfurled, and hereabout was also displayed a large board upon which a group of rats had been figured ; the explanatory inscription was, "Joseph, Jesse, & Co." The Chairman, Mr. A. Sterne, declared that to its great shame, official Liberalism had refused to take part in the demonstration. Another speaker denounced the House of Lords as the greatest monstrosity of a civilised nation. "Since the Wars of the Roses," he said, "we have had nothing but a bastard nobility forced upon us by that infernal bastard Henry Eighth." A member of the Irish National League aroused some cheering by saying that his countrymen had an old score to settle with the House of Lords, an irresponsible set of scoundrels. Mr Bertram Strauss, Radical candidate for West Marylebone, appealed to the democracy to make this a real movement against a body of Peers, many of whom were nothing better than descendants of the illegitimate sons of dissolute monarchs.

The resolution moved at all the platforms was :—

"That this mass meeting regrets that the Government has been unable to give any definite pledge as to the action with regard to the House of Lords; and and further calls upon it to take immediate steps to abolish that mischievous, unless, hereditary Chamber, and that this meeting calls upon all electors of the United Kingdom to refuse to support any candidate who is not pledged to adopt such action."

Dr. Tanner, at whose delayed appearance on the front of the stand, the crowd had by this time got very impatient, was cordially greeted on coming forward to support the resolution. "I was told," said the Dr. "that there was to be a counter demonstration, so I brought my blackthorn (with a flourish of the weapon), but I find myself most comfortably safe, and the other can "stick" it to the best of their ability. (Much laughter.) A great number of the people of England appear to be chained to the cart tail, and to be ready to swallow anything from the "upper classes." (The mocking emphasis placed on the last words created general merriment.) What has the House of Lords ever done for the people of England ? ("Robbed them.") What has the House of Lords been ? Merely a House of bastards. But there may be some of them who are not bastards, and I will apologise to the few. (Great laughter, accompanied by shouts of "Turn them out.) It's all very fine to say turn them out, but the best plan is to search out a method of dealing with them.

A numerous concourse gathered around platform No. 2, where Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., was the principal speaker. He said it was a great privilege to address a few words to this mighty assemblage of the people, who were the masters of every party and the masters of every Government. He wished it to be clearly understood that he did not come there in any spirit of factious opposition to the Government. What they simply wanted to know was where the Government stood as to the House of Lords. That was a question as to which the time had come, not merely for asking it, but insisting that it should be be answered, and in a way that no man could misunderstand. There was no doubt as to the attitude of Lord Salisbury—(groans)—and his brother Peers, for they had declared that they would throw themselves across the track of the House of Commons with a drawn sword. Then why should there be any mistake about the attitude of the House of Commons or the Government. Why should the House of Commons stand even for one moment cowering before Lord Salisbury ? (Cheers.) Why should the Commons be to-day treated more ignominously than they were ever treated by a Stuart King. It was said that there was no doubt about the attitude of the Government, that they also strongly objected to the veto of the House of Lords. He believed that they did, certainly they did as a matter of pious opinion, but the time had come not for pious opinion but for action. (Cheers.)

M. ZOLA, THE POPE, AND LOURDES.

"Does the Pope believe in Lourdes ?" seems to be the gist of a controversy upon which both the *Telegraph* and the *Standard*, in their Paris correspondence, have something to say. The whole matter arises from the letter written in the name of Pope Leo XIII. by Cardinal Rampolla to Monseigneur Ricard, of Aix, who has come forward as the champion of Lourdes. To the reporter of the *Journal* M. Zola said :—"In the first instance, it is necessary to go back to the origin of the incident. In reply to my book, Monseigneur Ricard, about three weeks ago, published a volume entitled, 'La Vraie Bernadette de Lourdes.' The author pretended to state the truth regarding facts which, according to him, I had distorted. I have nothing to reply to that book. Mgr. Ricard believes in Bernadette's visions. I do not ; and that is all about it. It is impossible to discuss a conviction and to bring proofs to bear on this matter. It is a question of faith, and nothing else. I am sincere. Doubtless Mgr. Ricard is also sincere, and I will not do him the injustice to suppose for a single instant that in publishing his work he had any other aim in view than that of truth, or any other interest than the defence of religion, which, in his opinion, is menaced. With regard to Cardinal Rampolla's letter, it was natural the Pope should send his thanks to a prelate who had addressed his book to him. I confess, however, that letter caused me some surprise."

Mgr. Ricard says :—"I consider Cardinal Rampolla's letter as very important, considering that M. Emile Zola had affirmed that the question of Lourdes was still in suspense in the mind of Leo XIII., and that it had received no solution at the Vatican. The letter replies categorically to that declaration, and from that point of view, above all, it has an importance which will escape no one."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Aug. 29 :—"The Chinese Envoy, Hsu Ching Cheng, who is accredited to both the Berlin and the St. Petersburg Courts, is expected back in this capital at the beginning of September ; but, it is expected, he will soon return again to Russia. That Power is apparently taking advantage of the Corean difficulty to put pressure on China with a view to induce her to make concessions in the Pamirs. But China, I am in a position to state, will adhere to her old resolution not to cede a square inch of the Chinese Pamir territory to Russia."

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes : "As it is an efficacious remedy I am recommending to my friends. Again a Gentleman says : "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

WILL SILVER CONTINUE TO RISE?

"A **friend** of the metal" writes to the *Pall Mall*:—At the commencement of the present month attention was called in the *Pall Mall* to the extreme probability of an advance in the price of silver. Since then there has been, subject to fluctuations, a rise of nearly twopence an ounce, caused principally by the anticipations of a considerable demand for China and Japan. The question whether the value of the metal will advance further is one of much interest to traders and merchants all over the world, as could an affirmative answer be assured there is no doubt it would mean the letting loose of many enterprises now held in check, and a partial return of that confidence which of late has been so sadly wanting.

There cannot, however, be the smallest question about the sufficiency of silver to supply every possible requirement, and it is the suddenness rather than the extent of recent inquiries which has caused the spurt, which in some well-informed quarters is regarded simply as a little speculative wave. which will disappear almost as quickly as it arose. Not only have present wants been satisfied, but some provision has been made for future ones as well, and were the price to be pushed much higher the chances are that recent buyers would retire altogether from the market, content with what they had secured. But it would only be for a period, because the wants of the two Eastern nations now engaged in hostilities will, provided of course they do not suddenly collapse, or that some other Power is successful in mediating between them, increase as time goes on. Unlike the great European Powers, which are always in a state of the highest military efficiency, semi-civilized people like those of China and Japan declare war and make most of their preparations afterwards, so that we have probably as yet felt only the effects of the feeble beginnings.

Could we be quite certain that prices would continue to rise with a continuance of the wants of the Far East we should have a fairly safe basis for our calculations. But, unfortunately, there are now no other demands for silver which can be reckoned upon as constant, with the single exception of that for use in the Arts, which are always an uncertain and varying quantity. The United States, we know, are not any longer absorbing a single ounce, but are selling the whole of their productions abroad. India has taken quantities which have astounded those who ought to know something of the needs of our Eastern Empire; but this may cease at any moment, because it is evidently largely based on some sentimental opinions, and not upon the only sound one—namely, that it can be converted into current money. If, therefore, the whole burden were to be thrown upon China and Japan, it is quite certain it would be a great deal more than they could manage, and the decline in value would go on again apace. What the present production of the world is we have little means of judging, in spite of the statistics. Many mines have been shut down, but they have continued to market ores previously obtained, and it will not be for a year or two that we can arrive at a fairly correct opinion of the reduction in actual output which late events have brought about. One thing, however, is certain, that, were not another ounce to be raised for years to come, there is more than sufficient useless metal lying in the various European banks, and in the Treasury at Washington, to supply all the world's legitimate requirements.

Perhaps enough has been said to prove that the influences at work are so diverse that it becomes practically impossible to give a satisfactory reply to the question asked above. One important point, however, must not be overlooked. The recent rise, small though it has been, has shown that silver is not yet economically dead, but has still a kick left in it. It has been sadly abused, more, however, by its friends than its enemies, and is now suffering from the effects of too much pampering. Even now all sorts of artificial remedies are being suggested for its recovery, yet the first sign of life it evinces is the outcome of a perfectly natural one. And if the doctors would only leave it alone, there might be many more equally available, but past experience has convinced so many people of the dangers of meddling with it that the world at present is inclined to leave it severely to itself. In many respects it is far more suitable for monetary purposes than gold, although the latter is gradually driving it out, causing immense losses as it does so. The only proposal which at present appears to meet with anything like general acceptance is to tie one metal round the neck of the other, but many of its supporters admit that the difficulties to be overcome are almost superhuman. There are other ways of using it entirely on its own merits, which would almost certainly considerably enhance its value, and in so doing rectify to some extent the disasters which have undoubtedly followed its heavy depreciation. They may not go the heroic length of absolutely fixing what the value of the metal shall be for all time, but they might at least give it a fair chance of holding its own against its competitors.

JABEZ'S IMPRESSIONS OF ARGENTINA.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" publishes what purport to be extracts from letters written by Jabez Balfour from Argentina. Speaking of the lack of public spirit existing in that country, he says:—"It is just the same with everything else. The people expect the Government or the Municipality to do everything for them, and never think of doing anything for themselves. It is this condition of things, so different to what we have and are so proud of at home—which makes the financial regeneration and political development of the country so difficult. All over England, even in some of our poorest districts, are buildings or institutions or charities, the offerings of pious or patriotic men, who give of their substance freely for the common good, and thus has sprung up a strong and healthy public spirit, independent and even jealous of Government assistance. But here every church, every hospital, every charitable institution expects help from the Government, and as the Government can't satisfy all these claims and pay the foreign creditor as well, it is natural that domestic necessities should be thought of first, and that the foreign creditor should be left to go empty away. The same thing exists in every walk of life. The country is overrun by a crowd of officials. There are at least three times as many as are wanted, but the people look to the Government to find them a living, and so countless offices are created. The result is that the officials have little to do, do it badly, and are badly and irregularly paid into the bargain." . . . "The pay of the the official is, at the present depreciated value of the paper currency, absurdly inadequate. He is therefore driven to make hay while the sun shines, and to resort to practices which would be impossible in England. No party is in earnest in changing this state of things, for of course a change would be very unpopular with the office-seekers, who, here as elsewhere, are generally the busiest and noisiest of every party. The path of progress and national greatness lies in this reform. The people are quick to learn and honourably sensitive of the reputation and character of the nation, and the youth of the country is genuinely and evidently patriotic. Half-a-dozen years of really purely economical administration, half-a-dozen years of steady cultivation of individual and local public spirit, and the restriction of the Government to its proper and legitimate functions would, with the general spread of education and the beautiful climate and fertile soil, transform the Argentine Republic into one of the richest and happiest countries in the world." Of himself he says, "I am pretty well, always more happy and cheerful the fine days, and duller and more seedy the dull days." And he concludes with, "God bless you all." Jabez (says the "Pall Mall Gazette") still retains his Nonconformist conscience, which recoils at certain State grants to the National Church, for "though each individual item may be insignificant," yet "the total must be considerable, and very onerous for a country which is unable to to pay the interest on its debt." On the 17th he notes that "there were two incidents of the popular festivities" worthy of special mention. The first, a collection towards the expenses at a small town, "shows that it would not be difficult to develop a proper public spirit among the people—nay, that it already exists in districts which are not exposed to the blighting influence of officialism." And the other is the death of Colonel Jose M. Todd, in whom he is specially interested because the name is "so essentially English or Scotch," and because several of his descendants are still "engaged in trade." For "in that respect this country is truly, and to my thinking, delightfully democratic. Worth and birth, not calling, are the recognised passports into society here. Some very rich people are quite outsiders, and some very poor people are welcomed among the best families. The draper and the grocer have just as much consideration as the lawyer and the doctor. Indeed in spite of the superabundance of lawyers and their extraordinary prominence in politics here at Salta the Governor, Don Delfin Lequzamon, is not a lawyer, and his Minister, Don Antonino Diaz, is a plain man of business with many irons in the fire."

The *Gaulois*, of Aug. 24, published a rumour to the effect that the anniversary of the battle of Sedan is to be celebrated this year in Germany for the last time.

The Queen of Italy was, on Sunday (Aug. 26), ascending a mountain in Switzerland, from the Gresoney valley, in the direction of the Riffel Alp, accompanied by Baron de Pecco, an old friend, who had placed his villa at her disposal. Suddenly the Baron was stricken with apoplexy, and fell dead at the Queen's feet. The Queen who was much shocked, undertook, on returning to the valley, to communicate the sad news personally to the Baron's family.

ACROSS ASIA ON A BICYCLE.

THROUGH THE GOBI DESERT.

That the cyclist can penetrate to the uttermost parts of the earth is once more attested by the narrative in the "Century Magazine" for September of the journey of Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben. These gentlemen, on the saddles of their iron steeds, have made the run from Constantinople to Peking. The present instalment of their adventures takes the reader over the Gobi Desert and through the western gate of the Great Wall of China. The article is delightful reading.

HOW THE CHINESE RECEIVE CYCLISTS.

On entering a Chinese city (say the authors) we always made it a rule to run rapidly through until we came to an inn, and then lock up our wheels before the crowd could collect. Urumtsi, however, was too large and intricate for such manoeuvres. We were obliged to dismount in the principal thoroughfare. The excited throng pressed in upon us. Among them was a Chinaman who could talk a little Russian, and who undertook to direct us to a comfortable inn at the far end of the city. The street parade gathered to the inn yard in an overwhelming mob, and announced to the whole community that "the foreign horses" had come. It had been posted, we were told, a month before, that "Two people of the new world" were coming through on "strange iron horses," and every one was requested not to molest them. By this public curiosity was raised to the highest pitch. When we returned from supper at a neighbouring restaurant we were treated to a novel scene. The doors and windows of our apartments had been blocked with boxes, bales of cotton, and huge cart-wheels to keep out the irrepressible throng. Our host was agitated to tears; he came out wringing his hands, and urging upon us that any attempt on our part to enter would cause a rush that would break his house down. We listened to his entreaties on the condition that we should be allowed to mount to the roof with a ladder, to get away from the annoying curiosity of the crowd. There we sat through the evening twilight, while the crowd below, somewhat baulked but not discouraged, stood taking in every move. Nightfall and a drizzling rain came at last to our relief.

THE CYCLE AS A PASSPORT.

Our cycles were our best passports. In one out-of-the-way village of North-Western China we were evidently taken for some species of centaurs; the people came up to examine us while on the wheel to see whether or not rider and wheel were one. We became so harassed with importunities to ride, that we were compelled at last to seek relief in subterfuge, for an absolute refusal, we found, was of no avail. We would promise to ride for a certain sum of money, thinking thus to throw the burden of refusal on themselves. But, nothing daunted, they would pass round the hat. On several occasions when told that eggs could not be bought in the community, an offer of an exhibition would bring them out by the dozen. In the same way we received presents of tea, and by this means our cash expenses were considerably curtailed. The interest in the "foreign horses" was sometimes so great as to stop business and even amusements. A rather notable incident of this kind occurred on one the Chinese holidays. The flag-decked streets, as we rode through, were filled with the neighbouring peasantry, attracted by some travelling theatrical troupe engaged for the occasion. In fact, a performance was just then in progress at the open-air theatre close at hand. Before we were aware of it, we had rolled into its crowded auditorium. The women were sitting on improvised benches, fanning and gossiping, while the men stood about in listless groups. But suddenly their attention was aroused by the counter-attraction, and a general rush followed, to the great detriment of the temporary pedlars' stands erected for the occasion. Although entirely deserted, and no doubt consumed with curiosity, the actors could not lose what the Chinese call, "face." They still continued their hideous noises' pantomimes, and dialogues to the empty seats.

STATION HOUSES IN THE DESERT.

In the station houses on the Gobi Desert—mere mud huts near surface well of strongly brackish water—"attendance" did not figure in the bills. There is a similarity between the hotels of the Gobi and the London "doss" house—of the free and independent order. Say the wheelmen of the Century:—There was no such thing as a restaurant; each one by turn must do his own cooking in the inn kitchen, open to all. We, of course, were expected to carry our own provisions and do our own culinary work like any other respectable travellers. This we had frequently done before where restaurants were not to be found. Many a time we would enter an inn with our arms filled with provisions purchased at the neighbouring bazaars, take possession of the oven and cooking utensils, and proceed to get up an American meal, while all the time a hundred eyes or more would be staring at us in blank amazement. But here on the desert we could buy nothing but very coarse flour. When asked if they had an egg or a piece of vegetable, they would shout "Mayou" ("There is none") in a tone of rebuke, as much as to say—"My conscience, man, what do you expect on the Gobi?" We would have to be content with our own tea made in the iron pot, fitting in the top of the mud oven, and a kind of sweetened bread made up with our supply of sugar brought from Hami. This we nicknamed our "Gobi cake," although it did taste rather strongly of brackish water and the garli of previous contents of the one common cooking pot. We would usually take a large supply for road use on the following day, or, as sometimes proved, for the midnight meal of the half-starved inn dog.

The article leaves Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben within the Western Gate, at Lan Chow-Foo, from whence there is a run of about 1000 miles to Peking, yet to be described.

A LADY RECRUITING-SERGEANT.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says that Mr. Campbell-Bannermann may take heart. Although the recent reports on recruiting have been unfavourable, he has found a recruiting-sergeant who may be the harbinger of success. This sergeant wears no uniform, flaunts no ribbons, waits at no public-house, is, wonderful to say, a lady. Miss Gould has for many years been known for her work among the vilest in London, and has lately turned her attention to young thieves. Having got a hold of them, she never feels safe about them until they have accepted the Queen's shilling. The reason she gives is worth noting. It is not so much the industry and discipline, as the severe way theft is punished among the soldiers themselves. Everything in the army has to be paid for, and money is scarce; a detected thief is not usually reported, but when night comes, he and a riding whip make the most intimate acquaintance. If other good workers in the same line follow Miss Gould, a knotty question will be solved. In the course of her work Miss Gould had a wonderful adventure and escape. Her house was for a time a refuge for all those who might be described as "down on their luck." One visitor excited in her a strange and unaccountable repugnance. As he was small and she was powerfully built, her dread of him seemed extraordinary. One night, by one of those intuitions which are unaccountable except on the theory of the guardian angels, she felt sure he was secreted in the house. Search was made, and he was found in a cellar. "You had better let me go," he said, and was let go. A few days later a police inspector said, in interviewing Miss Gould on the matter, "You did well to let him go, madam; the man was Charles Peace."

At Plass, near Pilsen, in Bohemia, a fire broke out on Aug. 27. Many buildings have been reduced to ashes, including a large brewery, a steam saw-mill, a monastery, and a castle belonging to Prince Metternich.

A disastrous fire has occurred at Ouchak, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, situated between Broussa and Smyrna, and famous for its carpet manufactories. The whole population are camping out.

Calais has been vastly improved by the removal of its ancient walls and the construction of its new and capacious harbour. It was to inaugurate this important work, on which nearly two millions sterling has been expended, that the late President Carnot visited Calais in 1889, when he predicted that the town would take rank as one of the finest of the nation's sea-ports. Among the latest additions to the attractions of Calais is the Casino which is erected on the Digue, and is thoroughly abreast of the similar establishments elsewhere in France and Belgium. It consists of a lofty central pavilion, with two wings connected with the main building by two galleries, giving a total marine frontage of a hundred and thirty yards. The pavilion is the one which was used by the "Association Ouvrieres" at the Paris Exhibition. A ladies' saloon, an entertainment hall, a reading-room, library, restaurant, club-room, and a room for "Les Petits Chevaux" are also included. From the dome extensive sea views are obtainable. The place has a fine stretch of sands and a bracing sea air. The good folks of Calais are justly proud of the notable advance which their town has made of late years, and their full scheme is not yet wholly achieved. Next year, a spacious basin in the rear of the Casino will be converted into a lake for regattas and Venetian fetes. For Wednesday's holiday a long programme of entertainments has been arranged, first of which stands the Calais races, this being the second year of their existence. In the list of events are a flat race, a steeple-chase, a military steeple-chase for officers in uniform, and an American trotting race. The artillery band from Douai will be in attendance. The London, Chatham and Dover, and the South-Eastern Railway companies are giving special facilities for Londoners to be present at this fete.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H H Munro, B
Mr St Q Byrne, B
Mr J P Lawler, M
Mr G P Carless, M
Mr W E Lonsdale, M

Lt-Col E Quin
Lt-Col W H D Jones
Capt H Welman
Capt C F S Alban
Surg-Major W A Lee

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G A Grierson, CIE RCS, till Jan 8, 1895
Mr E T Devonshire, B, 6 mos
Mr J S Forbes B, 6 mos
Mr M H Jackson, B 6 mos
Mr W E F Handcock, B, 4 mos
Mr J N A Eaton, M, 6 mos
Mr T P Gadsden, M, 4 days

Mr W Hughes, M, till Dec 17, 1897
Mr R Giles, Bo, 6 mos
Capt W Nugent, 6 mos
Capt C M Gray, 6 mos
Lieut C E Bowen, 3 days
Lieut W G Grey, 2 mos
Surg-Lieut-Col, C J W Meadows, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H F Bartlett, BCS
Mr G A Grierson, CIE, BCS
Mr T Inglis, BCS
Mr W H Cobb, BCS
Mr R D Urquhart, B
Mr T O'Brien, B
Mr A Younghusband, B
Mr J D Young, B
Mr W Troup, B
Mr G K Watts, B
Mr E A S Bell, B
Mr E Greaves, B
Mr W L Cousens, B
Mr L Mercer, B
Mr J A Hindmarsh, B
Sir E C K Ollivant, KCIE, Bo CS
Mr G McCorkell, Bo
Brig-Gen M W E Gossett

Col E A Bruce
Major J M T Badgeley
Major J C S Gordon
Major R R N Sturt
Capt E W Walton
Capt G G J S Jones
Capt F B W Richardson
Capt J Shakespear, DSO,
Lieut G S Worsley
Lieut R A Firth
Lieut H Tweddell
Lieut E P Johnson
Lieut W G Beauchamp
Lieut A R S Warden
Lieut L L Maxwell
Lieut A W McArthur
Surg-Major P J Freyer
Surg-Major J Smyth
Surg-Major P Mullane
Asst-Surg W Forrester

India Office, Aug. 23. (From the *London Gazette*).—The Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—To be Surgeon-Lieutenants. *Bengal*: G. Ramsay, D. W. Sutherland, W. Selby, T. A. Granger, H. J. K. Bamfield, J. W. Grant, A. H. Moorhead, W. D. Hayward, A. W. F. Russell, W. E. Scott-Moncrieff. *Madras*: C. R. Pearce. *Bombay*: V. B. Bennett, H. M. Moore, D. C. Johnston.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUG. 28.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Major C P Dawson is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health.

Royal Engineers—Major H A Yorke to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet-Col E M Larminie, retired; Sec Lieut A Bannerman to Lieutenant; Gent Cadet G F T Osborne, from the R M College, Kingston, Canada, to be Sec Lieutenant.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut-Col J Whitton, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Royal Sussex Regt—Qmr and Hon Capt H M'Kiernan is placed on retired pay.

King's Own (Yorkshire L I)—Gent Cadet J D Doull, from the R M C Kingstone, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W T Potts, promoted.

York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut-Col E Lee, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Durham L I—Lieut-Col C T Peyton, on completion of four year's service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Gent Cadet R H B Magee, from the R M C Kingstone, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut L C Warren, promoted.

Staff—Col G Cox, from A A-G for Recruiting, to be A A-G for Recruiting at Headquarters; Col M H Nicolson, C B, Indian Army, to command a Second-class District in India, with the rank of Brigadier-General in India whilst so employed, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Major-Gen G F Beville, CB, ISC, whose period of service in that Royal Artillery, vice Capt N W H du Boulay, RA, who has vacated that appointment; Lieut C W Justice, the York and Lancaster Regt, to be ADC to Major Gen W C Justice, CMG, Brigadier-General on the Staff Commanding the Troops, Ceylon.

Ordnance Factories—Col J B Ormsby, from Superintendent, Royal Carriage Factory, to be Superintendent, Royal Gunpowder Factory, vice Brevet Col W McClintock, who has vacated that appointment.

Army Pay Dept—Staff-Paymr and Hon Lt-Col J H Vander Meulen retired pay.

Army Veterinary Dept—Veterinary Lieutenant to be Veterinary Captians:—T Marriott, FRCVS, H T Pease G H Evans, F R C Butler, FRCVS.

Brevet—Officers to be Colonels:—Lt-Cols G H Marshall, Chief Inspector School of Gunnery; T R Disney, RA; H P Knocker, RE; H Pipon, RA; St Aubyn Molesworth, RA; H P Douglas William, half-pay; G Vernon, half-pay.

Memoranda—Col E A Wood, CB, half-pay, to be Major-General, vice W Allan, retired; Col D J D Safford, half-pay, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col E Law, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Capt W F Peel, half-pay, is retired from the service on completion of five years' non-employment; Qmr and Hon Lieut S Forbes, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Southerland Highlanders), is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Indian Staff Corps—Colonels transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List,—F D M Brown, VC, J MacDonald Smith.

Reserve of Officers—Capt A G Paske, late 3rd Bn the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), resigns his commission; Capt W H Mathews, 2nd Vol Bn the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt), to be Captain.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Lieu G R J Fletcher, 22nd Middlesex Vol Rifle Corps, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—A F Welldon, to Edinburgh (Sept 6); E A Simons, to Melita, in command (Aug 28); R B Farquhar, to Hero, in command (Aug 28); A W Carter, to Orlando (Aug 24); R S D Cumming, to Caledonia (Sept 22).

Lieutenants—C F Thorp, to Rupert (G) (Aug 20); E P E Jervoise (1st) J F Murray-Aynsley (G); M L Hulton (Sept 1); and A Deas, RNR, to Orlando; T Nesbitt, RNR, to Canada; C H Dundas, to Empress of India as First Lieutenant, (Aug 25); M R Hill, Cowan, as First Lieutenant; E L Booty (N), to Barrosa (Aug 29); H S Grant and W S Nicholson, to Royal Sovereign; G de L O Johnson, to Duke of Wellington; B S Evans, to Endymion; J K Laird, to Active (Sept 14); H T A Bosanquet, to Calyposo (Sept 29); T L Thorpe-Doubble, to Thunderer (Sept 25); H B Le Fanu, to Melampus (Sept 6); J R P Hawksley, to Edinburgh (Sept 1); F Pierse, to Warspite (Aug 27); and P Vaugan-Lewes, DSO, to Spartan (N) (Aug 29); J S Luard, to Excellent, additional; H C Fenwick, RNR, F H Lovell, RNR, W H Dutton, R N R, and A S Thompson, RNR, to Excellent; C Bissett (a), RNR, H R B Davies, RNR, and7 Anderson (a), RNR, to Vernon; F W H James (s), RNR, to Vernon; F W H James (a), RNR, and W C Easton (a), RNR, to Excellent, additional (Sept 1); G E B Hand, to Excellent, additional (Sept 1); H B Bradshaw, to Osborne (Aug 29); S E Erskine, to Vivid, for R N Barracks (Sept 8); S R Oliver, to Australia (Sept 14); R N Hawkshaw, to Nelson (Aug 30).

Sub-Lieutenants—R C K Lambert, to Orlando (Sept 1); R A Norton, to Ramillies; G H S Potter, to Hood; C J Begbie, to Anson; A C Bruce, to Surprise; H T Buller, to Royal Sovereign; P A Bateman-Champain, to Resolution; M T Daniel, to Repulse; R W Myburgh, to Blenheim; J K Crawley, to Blake; F G Brine, to Tourmaline; H C Pocock (a R N R), to Hood (Aug 25); C Haugh, R N R to Excellent, additional (Sept 1.)

Midshipman—R V Storr, to Resolution (Aug 25.)

Fleet Engineer—W M Teat, to Pembroke, additional Aug 25.)

Staff Engineers—J S Watch, to Walleroo; G Parsons, to Apollo; R G Willby, to Orlando.

Chief Engineers—A W Turner, to Sharpshooter; T C Hughes, to Speedwell (Sept 15).

Engineers—F G Jacobs, to Goldfinch; S Ham, to Dart; P Chapman, to Rapid; J M Simpson, to Lizard; A E Cox, to Orlando; E H'Ellis, to Vivid additional (Aug 25); H Bone to Sharpshooter (Sept 15); T HB Bishop, to Pembroke; H T Winney, to Victory; both additional and to date Aug 23; D P Green, to Wave.

Assistant-Engineers—J S Hare and J Murphy, to Orlando; R W Skelton, to Centurion (Aug 25); A Whitmarsh, to Vivid Aug 29).

Staff Surgeons.—W M Graig, MB., to rapid (Aug 28); W G K Barnes, M D, to Edinburg; A H Miller, to Orlando additional (Aug 29); F Woore, to Canada (Aug 28).

Sugeons.—E R Dimsey, to Bellona (Aug 29); H W Finlayson, MB, to Lizard; J E Coad, M B, to Royal Sovereign; H E Tomlinson, to Cambridge (Aug 25); C L W Bunton, to Impregnable (Sept 1); H E L Searle, to Victory (Aug 30).

Champlain and Naval Instructors.—Rev F C Hartley, to Orlando, undated; Rev J J Smith, to Bonaventure; Rev T Kane, to Claypso (Sept 4).

Naval Instructors.—E Braithwaite, to Empress of India (Sept 5); R Stavely, to Repulse (Aug 28).

Fleet Paymasters.—A S C Clarke, to Orlando (Aug 24); J J Hoare, to Victory Emmanuel (Aug 26).

Assistant Paymasters.—H P White, to Lizard; L Harriss to Orlando; A M Cleveland, to Duke of Wellington; H de C Ward, to Rapid; O A Koe, to Crescent; T H Millett, to Centurion; F Belling, to Impregnable (all to date Aug 24).

Gunners.—W H Blake, to Pembroke, additional (Aug 23); J Reed (T), to Hecla (Aug 23); J Sime, to Vernon (Aug 23); G E Casley, Additional, C Hinch, and G Hackney, to Bonaventure (Aug 23); J Endicott, to Magdkla (Aug 24); T Maynard, to Bellesile (Aug 21); J Dewstone, to Bulldog (Aug 21); J Haynes, to Esk (Aug 30); J Madden, to Basilisk (Aug 30); W Bonstow, to Rapid (Aug 26); G Rodden, to Pique (Aug 26); R J Suret, to Barrosa.

Chief Boatswain.—J E Pigott, to the Caledonia (Aug 21).

Boatswains.—J V Vinicombe, to Orlando (Sept 1); R G Parrott, to Vivid (Aug 24); B Thompson, to Vivid (Aug 24); J W McCauley, to Conquerer (Aug 24); W Lyndon, to Bermuda (Aug 21); D Keohane, to Pembroke (ADD) (Aug 24); F G Beaby, to Barrosa; J Barber, to Swallow; F Payne, to Pembroke.

Admiralty, (Aug 22.)—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut T E Maxwell has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Aug 24.—Engineer C M'Kenzie Norris has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The text has been published of the new treaty just ratified between China and the United States, prohibiting for a period of ten years the immigration of Chinese labourers into the States except in certain specified cases.

The following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. John Watt, £28,996; Mr. Robert Warren, D.L., £43,000; Mr. James William Ballantine Dykes, M.C.S., £24,000; Mr. Jacob Mason Bird, £21,000; Mr. Jabez Barnard, £21,000; Rev. William John Bowden, £19,000; Vice-Admiral John William Dorville, £16,000; Miss Emma Laura Annie Brownrigg, £12,000; Hon. Mrs. Caroline Venables Vernon, £6,000; Mr. Arthur Fitch, £12,560; Mr. Alfred Williams, £17,000; Mr. John Aldwinckle, £21,000; Mr. Alfred Frisbee, £1,338; Mr. Thomas James Syer, £1,512; and Mr. Henry Robbins, £6,383.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered ...	84	47	68	35	69	27	60	13
Saturday, Sept. 15th	0	15	0	75	0	76	0	25
Sunday, Sept. 16th	0	5	0	13	0	17	0	23
Total ..	84	67	69	23	70	20	60	61
Total fall to Sept. 16th, 1893	77	79	66	84	64	15	61	6
Total fall to Sept. 16th, 1892	113	15	93	31	90	83	87	24

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall, as registered at 6 a.m., on the 12th September:—

	Ghadechi. In.	Ghadechi. ct.	Dhola. In.	Dhola. ct.	Jetalsar. In.	Jetalsar. ct.
Previously registered	38	38	38	85	46	30
Friday, Sept. 14th.......	1	64	2	55	0	1
Total	40	2	41	40	46	31

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·651	WNW	3	93·0	77·4	69	..	28·41	+4·16
Agra	29·665	NW	3	93·0	77·2	79	...	29·48	+4·96
Cawnpore..	29·703	Calm	2	92·3	80·1	79	...	40·38	...
Allahabad...	29·680	E S E	3	93·6	77·8	87	...	45·55	+13·04
Jhansi........	29·666	SW	3	91·1	75·7	83	0·50	44·73	+10·57
Jacobabad...	29·618	Calm	2	108·9	72·1	70	...	0·29	−2·53
Karachi	29·702	WSW	16	88·0	76·3	83	...	18·63	+12·61
Jeypore	29·698	SW	4	96·1	74·9	78	0·16	26·63	+1·60
Ajmere	29·707	W	6	91·4	75·6	80	...	23·44	+4·23
Deesa	29·738	WSW	5	89·7	75·5	78	...	21·66	−2·26
Ahmedabad	29·758	S W	1	88·2	74·1	86	...	49·18	...
Bhuj	29·726	WNW	14	91·5	73·9	70	...	27·44	+14·49
Rajkot	29·752	WNW	10	87·1	73·7	80	...	46·60	+21·19
Veraval	29·759	NNW	6	81·0	75·3	82	...	24·83	...
Neemuch ...	29·752	W	7	88·8	71·6	92	...	23·91	−4·71
Indore	29·734	Calm	2	81·5	70·6	91	2·20	24·71	−3·71
Saugor	29·717	SW	2	85·9	71·6	87	...	60·92	+19·80
Jubbulpore.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Hoshangabad	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa...	29·717	Calm	3	85·7	73·8	95	1·03	31·85	+5·07
Raipur	29·714	WNW	3	87·4	73·5	98	0·39	43·16	+0·75
Nagpur	29·704	NW	..	85·8	74·1	90	1·35	45·19	+5·83
Amraoti......	29·719	Calm	2	85·6	73·3	93	0·27	36·65	+5·80
Akola	29·728	W	8	84·0	72·7	90	0·14	26·54	−0·46
Surat	29·750	W	F	82·0	74·0	95	0·70	44·19	+3·48
Malegaon...	29·746	WSW	8	83·9	71·7	86	0·19	19·52	+1·99
Bombay ...	29·787	NW	10	84·6	75·7	94	0·46	60·30	−4·65
Poona........	29·796	SW	11	83·1	68·4	84	...	18·66	+1·39
Aurangabad	29·793	WSW	5	81·8	69·2	86	0·33	16·32	...
Sholapur ...	29·810	WSW	9	88·2	69·0	71	...	14·38	−6·79
Ratnagiri....	29·806	SSW	5	85·4	74·4	93	0·54	91·91	−7·91
Belgaum ...	29·824	W SW	18	76·3	64·8	90	0·01	39·61	+4·61
Goa	29·827	NW	3	84·1	74·9	93	0·42	80·77	
Karwar	29·839	Calm	1	82·2	74·1	82	0·68	86·30	−22·05
Mangalore.	29·872	Calm	2	84·3	73·4	83	0·76	107·24	+9·03
Calicut	29·893	Calm	5	85·2	74·1	93	0·63	85·49	+3·67
Cochin	29·906	WNW	F	86·2	73·2	95	1·70	57·15	−11·53
Bangalore...	29·875	SW	11	82·8	65·3	88	0·04	14·07	−2·15
Secunderabad	29·779	WNW	10	86·6	71·9	77	..	16·97	−6·29
Masuliptm..	29·732	WNW	5	91·6	80·6	73	..	16·46	−4·50
Bellary	29·831	W	9	91·4	71·5	69	..	6·06	−2·27
Cuddapah...	29·815	SW	..	92·5	77·4	71	..	24·10	+7·13
Madras	29·798	SSW	6	92·0	77·0	77	..	21·85	+8·85
Coimbatore.	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	29·827	SW	5	96·6	77·7	68	...	9·18	−0·19
Negapatam	29·814	Calm	6	94·0	77·7	70	...	6·31	−3·42
Colombo....	29·931	WSW	11	86·0	78·0	73	..	14·22	−5·83
Aden	29·784	Calm	9	95·8	83·0	79	...	0·09	−0·33

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·27 (84·14); G. T. H.=0·75 (65·80); St. G. H.=0·76 (70·03); C. P.=0·46 (60·30).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Ratnagiri, Goa and Karwar, and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in most places to-day. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Karachi and 16 at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is 6° above the normal at Jacobabad, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the mean of the season every-where. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1·70") and Khandwa (1·03") and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore and Calicut. The general weather conditions are favourable for light or moderate local showers over the country lying to the south of Lat. 24°.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Pressure changes everywhere are small. Pressure has fallen slightly in the Peninsula, and risen slightly in Burma and Northern India. Winds are moderate in the Burma and Bengal coasts, and very light in the Gangetic Plain. Winds are now decreasing and less steady in the West Coast. Temperature is high in Upper Sind and South-West Punjab, where the day-temperature is six degrees above the normal. Burma, North Bengal, Behar, and Assam received light to moderate rain. Sibsagar reports four inches; Akyab, Lashio, Kendat, and Balasore, between one and two inches each; also the West Coast districts, Berar, Khandeish, the Central Provinces, and Ganjam have had moderate rain; Khandwa and Nagpore each had over an inch. Weather conditions are unchanged, and fine dry weather continues over the whole of North-West India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th September.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·733
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·8
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	299
Fall of Rain	0·25
Total fall during month	8·66
" " year	60·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 15th Sept.	0·22

*From midnight to midnight.

The Dunnottar Castle, homeward bound from the Cape, overshot her course up Channel early on the morning of Aug. 24 during a fog, and ran upon the Eddystone reef, midway between the old and new lighthouses. A violent shock was felt, and alarm was caused, but passengers and crew displayed admirable coolness and confidence. Happily, the tide was rising, and an hour and a-half after the steamer was found to be floating, and was cautiously backed over the reef and proceeded into Plymouth Sound, and her passengers, 215 in number, including the Rev. Harry Drew, Mr. Gladstone's son-in-law, were landed by steam tender. Examination by divers showed that the vessel's forefoot was seriously damaged, but Captain Rigby, after consultation with his officers, resolved to proceed for London, and left Plymouth early in the afternoon. The incident emphasises the necessity of connecting the Eddystone with the mainland by electric cable. The Dunnottar Castle arrived in the Thames on Saturday afternoon, and was berthed in the East India Dock. It has been ascertained that the steamer's forefoot was bulged up for a distance of 15ft., and the garboard plate broken in two places. Everything was intact behind the chain locker, and the decks and general structure of the ship show no sign whatever of damage. It appears that the Eddystone signalman fired rockets in accordance with his instructions, and the fog signal had been going all the time.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 757 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The Italian steamer Manilla, 2582 tons, Captain G Parodi, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo Mrs Quin and 10 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Chybassa, 1668 tons, Captain R P Parkman, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Akyab (27th August), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Manilla Captain G Parodi, sailing to-day at 9 a.m., from Victoria Dock:—For Genoa—Mrs Quin, Mr C Boggiano, Mr Gola Giov Batta, Mr Fortmi Giovaund and Mr Cussetti Pietro. For Naples—Mr Jairamdas Jendrai, Mr. Hariram, and Mr Rawachund. For Aden—Mr M Canjee 24 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
E	Lindisfarne	1914	E Andrew		17-9	Tata & Sons.
K	Satrunjee	547	Fakira			Shepherd & Co
K	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Not fixed		do
M	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Not fixed		do
M	Taif		Hanah	Mauritius		Haji Cassum
N	Nyanza	1421	Abbas	Zanzibar		
O	Naseri	841	Raffin	N F		B & P S N Co

30-Ton Crane Tug Princess.... Repairing Engineer........ B P T

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Clan Macleod	1614	Warefark	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
2	Asia	2322	J Laird	Liverpool	16 9	W & A Graham & Co
3	Manilla	2582	G Parodi	Genoa	17-9	C Barboro
6	Rosetta	2039	Brown	China	20-9	P & O Co
8	Gisela	2613	Mitis	China	21-9	A L S N Co
9	Methley Hall	2181	McQuarrie			Edward Bates & Co
10	Courtfield	405				Shelshipe

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola .... Rupell......... Not fixed.. ...... M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S S Loch Tay .... 5277 Capt Lee .... W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Peninsular (-)........	Briscoe	London, Aug 24.
	Chybossa (-)........	Parkman......	Akyab, Aug 27.
	H M S Lapwing ...	Story..........	Mauritius, Aug 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Nizam (s)............	Leftwitch ...	Calcutta &c.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice......	Karachi, &c.

The following vessel entered for loading on last Saturday:—
Steamer Taif, for Mauritius.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance on last Saturday:—
Steamer Manilla, Captain Parodi, for Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
11 Mombassa s ...... G G O Stevenson... Rangoon, Sept. 2
Karagola s ......F W Packham... Chittagong, Sept. 8.
12 Ellendale s...... ...H Humphrey... Cochin, Sept. 3.
Eridan s ....Etienne.............Madras, Sept. 9.
Johannisberger s.. Neseloh..............Madras, Sept. 8.
Chindwara ....E R Robinson ...Gopalpore, Sept. 9.
Agnes Oswald ..Nicol ....Elephant Pt Sept. 2

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12.—Steamers Benares, Golconda and Coa.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Arrivals. Commander.	Arrivals. From	Departures. Date.	Departures. To
June					
21	Rufiyi	Pfeil	Kiel		
August					
13	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Somali coast.	6	Seychelles
18	Falls of inversnaid ...	Wright	Barry	8	Calcutta
25	Tatsuta (J gun boat)	Stranack	Tyne		
29	Dalhousie R I M...	Barwick	Cruise		
September					
3	Ethelgonda...	Goding	New York ...	5	Bombay
	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida		Hodeida
	Kaffir	Wyse.........	Galle	3	Port Said F O
	Babulam mzi	Watline	Cochin		London
4	Merkara	Bergemann...	London		Brisbane
	Valetta.......	Atkinson	London		Sydney
	S Berkhud ..	Platt	Somali coast.	5	Somali coast
	Scindia..	Blight	Calcutta	4	London
	Khedive	Broun	London		Calcutta
5	Dryfesdale	Stewart........	Java	5	Port Said F O
	Venezia	Susini	Mussowa......		Mussowa
	Wistow Hall	Barclay........	Barry		
	Brisk H M's	Streeten	Seychelles		
6	Clyde........	Preston	Bombay		
	Australia......	Reeves	Sydney........	6	London
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	7	Somali coast
	Peshawar ...	Gadd..........	Calcutta	6	London
7	Imperator ...	Bechtinger...	Bombay	7	Trieste
	Gulf of Florida	Livinptone ...	Calcutta		London
	Yaroslavle	Ostolopof....	Odessa	8	Vladivostok
8	Kanzler	Jerchan	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Damstadt......	Hogemann ...	Bremen		China
	Baron Douglas	Peat	Java		New York
	Skuld.........	Rafen	Persian Gulf		London
	Abdul Cader	Ellich	Jeddah.........	9	Bombay
	Pei-ho	Troeme........	Zanzibar		Marseilles
9	Purulia........	Watkey	Bombay		
	Kaiser	Issendrof......	Hamburg	10	Zanzibar

Aden, September 9.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—1005 cwts myrabolloms, Heerjee Govandjee.
Courtfield s—1000 cwts wheat bran, Mathurdas Vithaldas.

FOR LONDON.

Courtfield s—2 cases brassware, Hyderally and Co;

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—175 cwts Kardi seed, Robertson Bros and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—15000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co;

FOR HONGKONG.

Gisela s—1250 cwts onions, Allana Moossa; 161 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.
Lindisfarne s—1000 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co.
Rosetta s—21 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 60 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGAI.

Lindisfarne s—100 tons oldiron Batlibei and Co.
Rosetta s—40 bales twist and 60 bales piece goods David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist E J Abraham; 402 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 80 bales twist piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.
Gisela s—136 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist C Bejonjee.

FOR KOBE.

Gisela s—50 bales twist C Bejonjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 15.

Leebert, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, from leave from England.
Greville, Capt, Punjab 18th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Faunce, Lt, Ms, 1st Lancers, from leave, from England.
Bidie, Surg Lt, Ms, I M S, for med board from Jalna.
Lecky, Capt, Ms, R H A, off leave, from England.
Cooke, Lt, Bengal 2nd C D H, on leave, from Agar.
Luard, Lt Bengal, 2nd W G Regt from leave, from England.
Crommelin, Capt Bengal, 1st Goorkha Rifles from leave, from England.
Jacob, Capt, Bo 24th Baluchie Regt, off leave, from Kodar Hall.

DEPARTURES.—September 15.

Greville, Capt, Punjab 18th Hussars, off leave to Umballa.
Faunce, Lt Ms, 1st Lancers, off leave to Secunderabad.
Lecky, Capt, Ms, R H A, off leave to Secunderabad.
Jacob, Capt, Bo, 24th Baluchi Regt, off leave to Chaman.
Mitchell, Lt, Bo, 24th Baluchi Regt off leave to Chaman.

September 16.

Leibert, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars on duty to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th September, 1894.

The following drills will take place on Friday next:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th September, 1894.

1. The following drills will be held as stated below:—
(1) St. Mary's College—at 7-30 a.m., to-day (Monday 17th and Wednesday and Friday 19th and 21st—Physical drill.
(2) Byculla School—at 5 p.m., to-day (Monday) 17th and (Thursday) 20th—Physical Drill.
(3) Cathedral High School—at 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday 18th and Thursday 20th—Squad Drill.
(4) Town Hall—at 6 p.m. on Wednesday 19th—Bayonet and Firing Exercise.
(5) Head Quarters—at 5-45 p.m., on Thursday 20th—Sword Exercise for Officers.
(6) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—from 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 21st—Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

The Czar is reported to be suffering from constant lassitude and fatigue, resulting from over-application to matters of State, and it is in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition that the great manœuvres have been postponed.

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS,
COUGHS,
HOARSENESS,
AND ALL
Throat and Lung
DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay.
HOWE, BLACH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

Very Old Special
Scotch Whisky
D.C.L.

This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

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BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with
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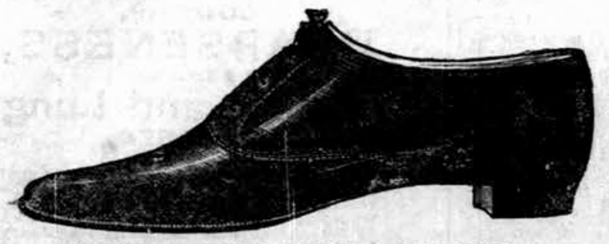
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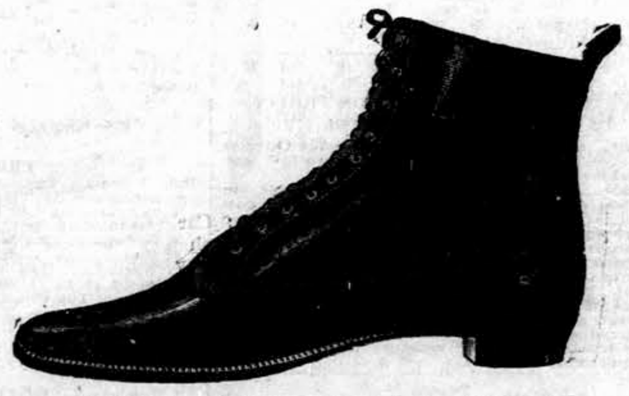
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PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

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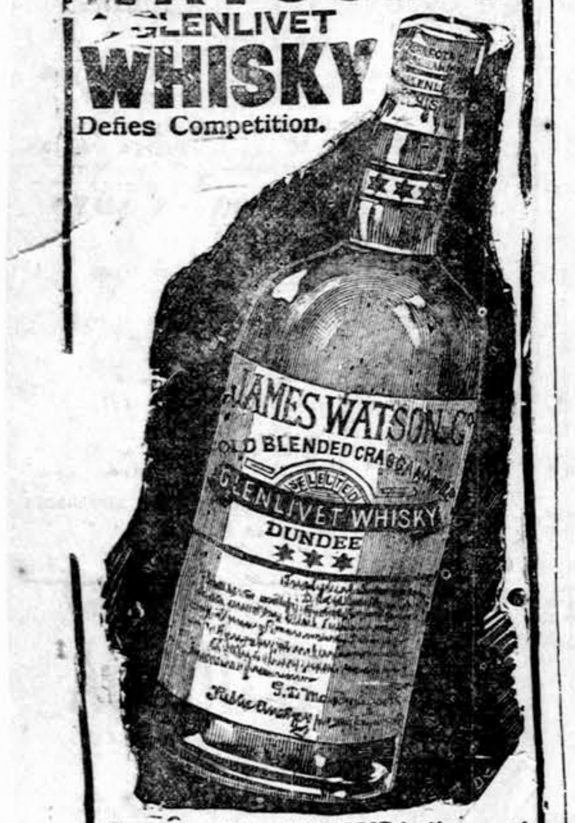

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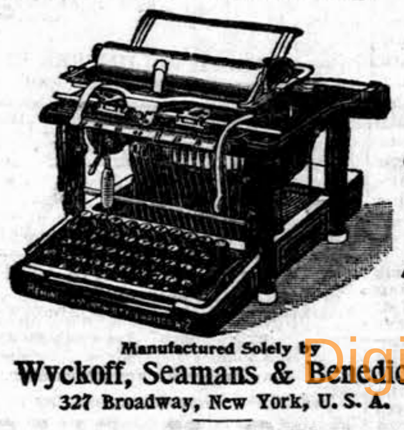

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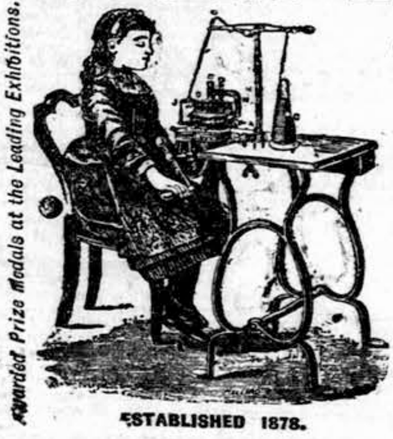

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RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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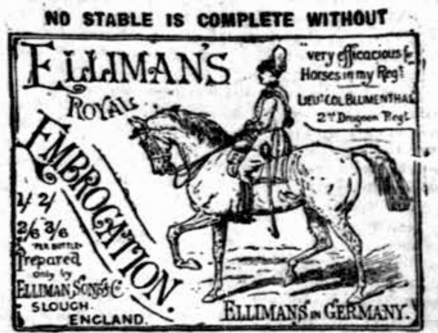

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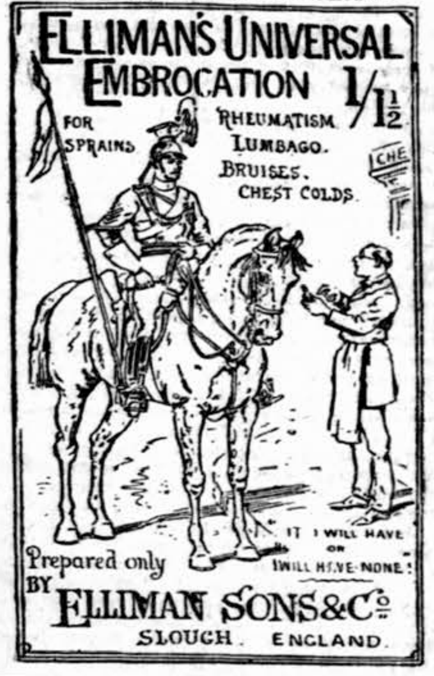

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"DEAR SIRS,

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

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"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,

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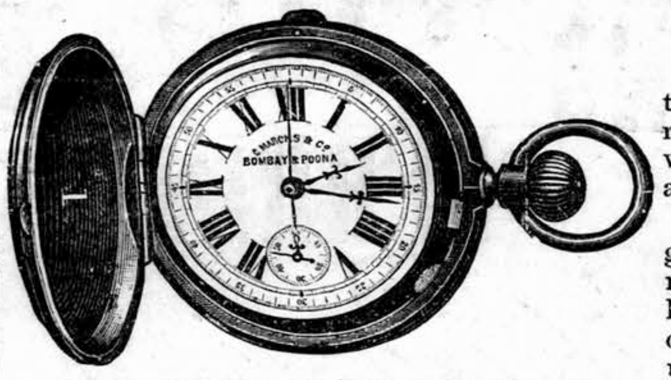

18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	„ 350
Silver Hunting Watch	„ 275
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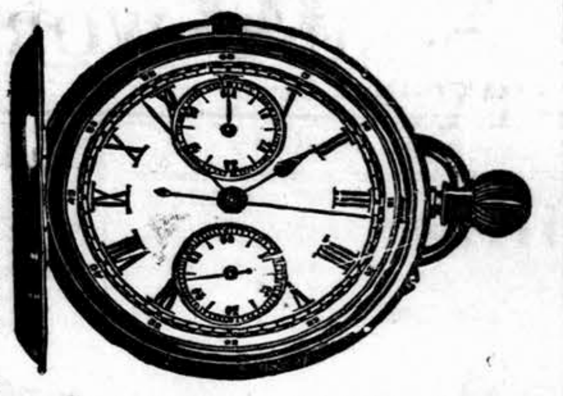
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„ 140

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 500
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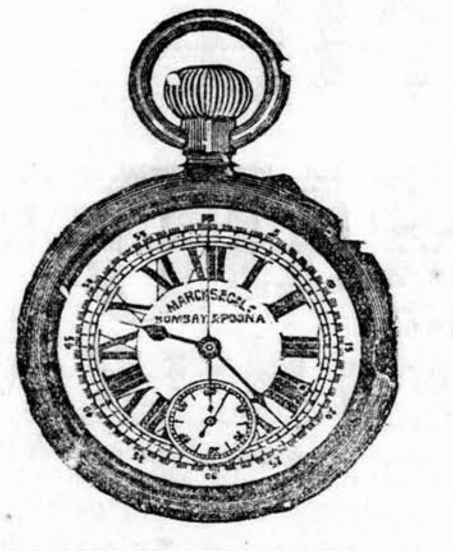

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	„ 210
Silver do. do.	„ 95
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Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

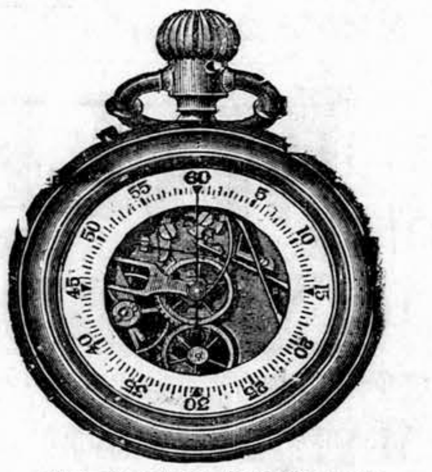

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
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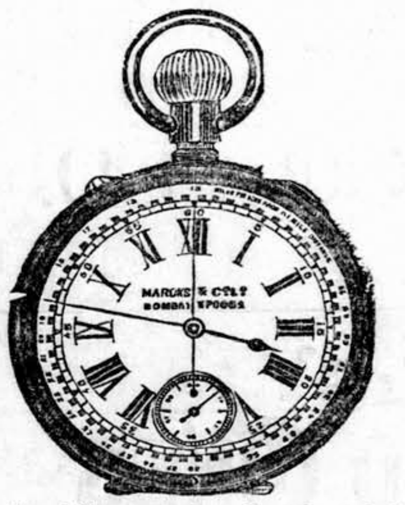
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	„ 35



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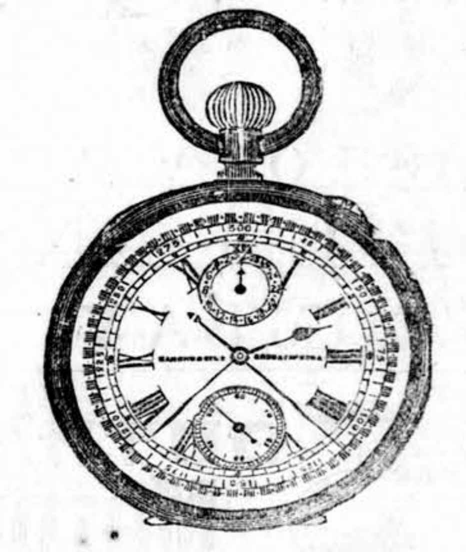
Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 120



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder	Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneoulsy	„ 1,200

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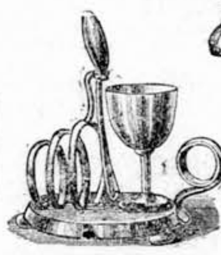
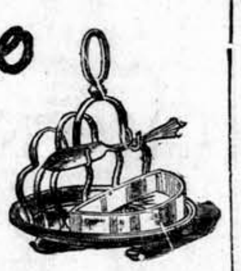
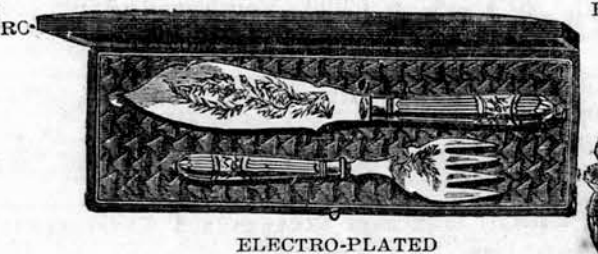


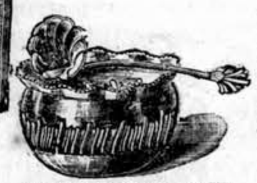
EGG AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 Cash.



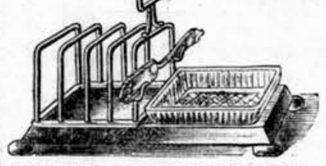
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.



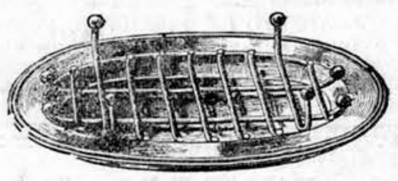
ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.



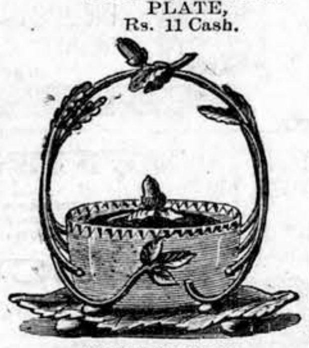
SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



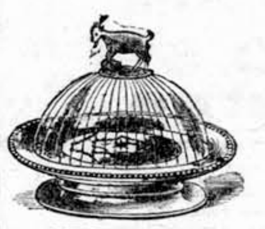
BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.



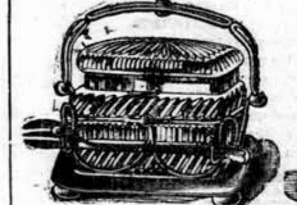
ASPARAGUS DISH, Rs. 55 Cash.



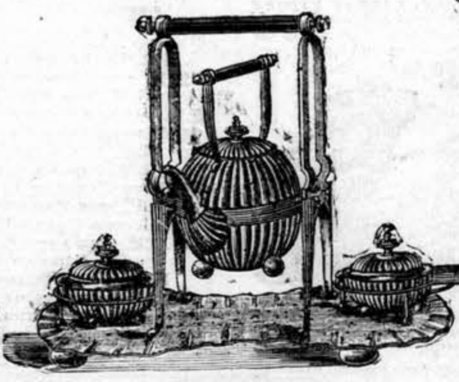
BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.



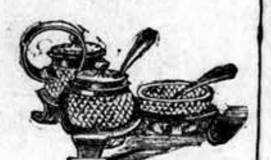
BUTTER STAND, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 25 Cash.



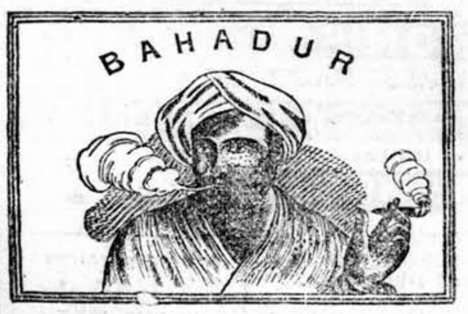
CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO PLATE, Rs. 30 Cash.



TEA SERVICE. BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 86 Cash.



BREAKFAST FRAME, Rs. 15 Cash.



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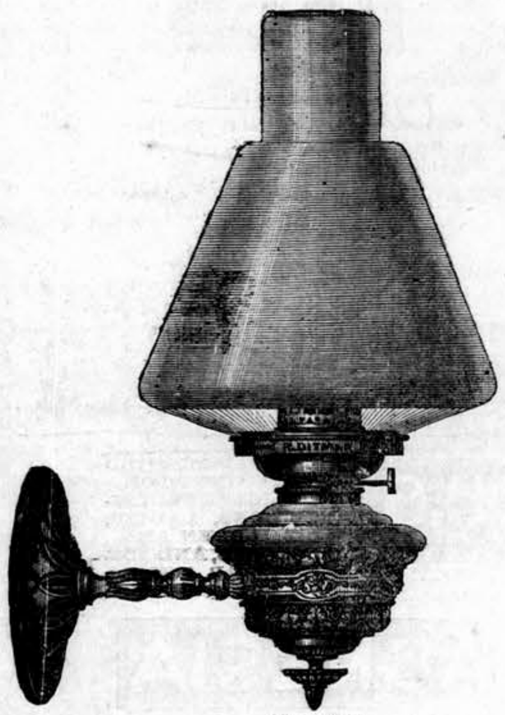

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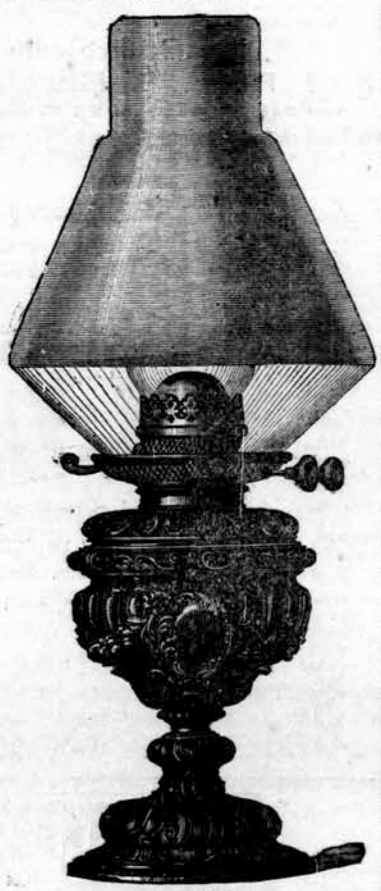

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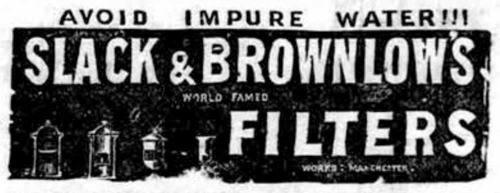

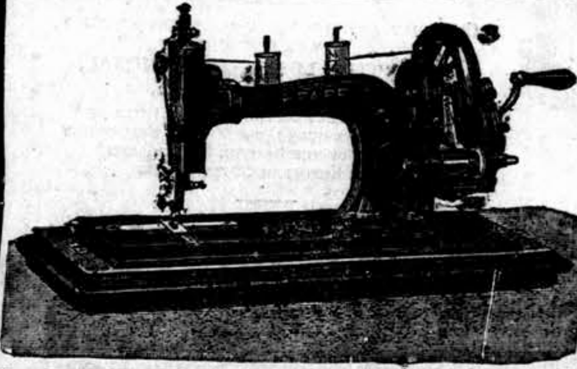

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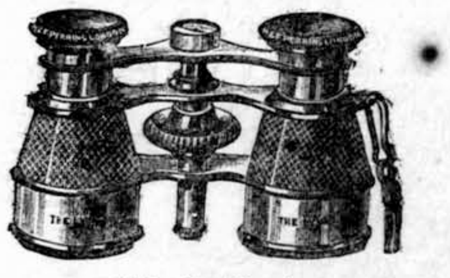

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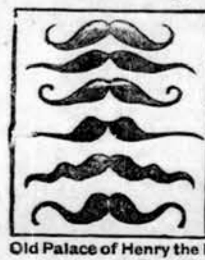

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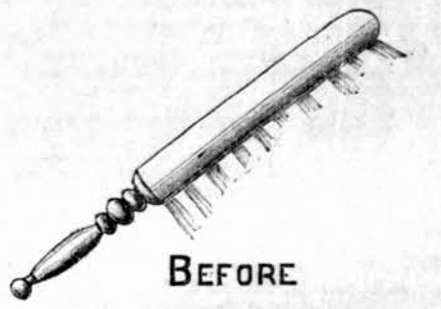

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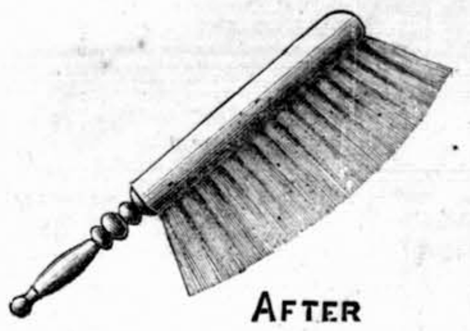

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